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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth regular session of the General Assembly*

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 14 February 2011 (A/66/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 15 July 2011 as document A/66/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/66/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, are available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-sixth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 13 September 2011, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 13 September 2011.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Bahamas, China, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Russian Federation, Singapore and United States of America (decision 65/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolution 65/237).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 3 (b))

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/65/583/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.26 and 73
Resolution	65/237
Decision	65/401

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 14 February 2011 (A/66/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-sixth session (A/66/150) will be issued on 15 July 2011.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/66/200) will be issued in August 2011.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/66/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/65/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/65/100
Provisional agenda	A/65/150
Supplementary list	A/65/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/65/1
Reports of the General Committee	A/65/250 and Add.1
Agenda	A/65/251 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1
Allocation of agenda items	A/65/252 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1
Annotated draft agenda	A/65/100/Add.1

Letters from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/337 and Add.1) (also relate to item 132)

Letters by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" (A/65/231)

Letter by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional sub-item under agenda item 113 in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in the subsidiary organs and other appointments" (A/65/232)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" (A/65/141)

Letters from the Republic of Korea (A/65/191) and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/65/192, A/65/193, A/65/194, A/65/195, A/65/196 and A/65/197)

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/65/SR.1 and 2
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.1, 2, 30, 34, 50, 52, 62, 63, 69, 70, 72-74, 78 and 85
Decisions	65/501, 65/502, 65/503 (A and B) and 65/544

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global

concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days; however, for the sixty-sixth session, in the light of resolutions 65/160 of 20 December 2010 and 65/240 of 24 December 2010, the general debate will be held from Wednesday, 21 September 2011, and a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action will be held on the second day of the general debate of the sixty-sixth session.

At the sixty-fifth session, 12 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/65/PV.11, 12, 14-17 and 19-24) during which 188 speakers took the floor.[4]

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/66/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 2011 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

[4] At the sixty-fourth session, 11 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/64/PV.3-13), during which 192 speakers took the floor.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/65/3 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010 (A/65/319) (also relates to item 129)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/65/216)

Note by the Secretary-General on the revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme (A/65/768)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2010 (A/65/505) (also relates to item 129)

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.34 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13) and 77
Resolution	65/266

11. Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly considered the item/sub-items at its fifty-ninth to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9, 61/10, 62/4 and 63/135).

At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport (resolution 64/4).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 45)

Draft resolutions	A/64/L.2 and A/64/L.3
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.21 and 70
Resolutions	64/4 and 64/5

12. Global road safety crisis

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309) and at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 58/9, 58/289, 60/5 and 62/244).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Global road safety crisis" should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Third Committee (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (h)). At the sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions, the item was considered in plenary meeting.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the declaration adopted at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009 (Moscow declaration), and proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, with a goal of stabilizing and then reducing the forecast level of road traffic fatalities around the world by increasing activities conducted at the national, regional and global levels. The Assembly also requested the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders, to prepare a plan of action of the Decade as a guiding document to support the implementation of its objectives. In addition, the Assembly decided to continue to consider the matter on a biennial basis (resolution 64/255).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (resolution 64/255).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 46)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (A/64/266)

Letter dated 2 December 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/64/540, annex)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.44 and Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.74
Resolution	64/255

13. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 57/294, 58/237, 59/256, 60/221, 61/228, 62/180, 63/234 and 64/79).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, and specifically on progress to achieve the 2015 targets of the Abuja Declaration and those of the Global Malaria Action Plan and Millennium Development Goal 6 (resolution 65/273).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared by the World Health Organization (resolution 65/273).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 12)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared by the World Health Organization (A/65/210)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.70 (as orally revised) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.30-31 (joint debate on items 12 and 62) and 86
Resolution	65/273

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251). At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over

the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

At its substantive session of 2009, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, which should include recommendations on the periodicity of future reports, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2010 (Council resolution 2009/29).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the human right to water and sanitation in which it welcomed the decision of the Human Rights Council to request that the independent expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation submit an annual report to the Assembly and encouraged her to continue working on all aspects of her mandate and, in consultation with all relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to include in her report to the Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, the principal challenges related to the realization of the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation and their impact on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 64/292).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Member States on the notion of human security, including a possible definition thereof, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/291).

At its substantive session of 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the scope and periodicity of future reports of the Secretary-General on the role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16, should be reviewed in connection with the review by the Assembly of the implementation of resolution 61/16 (Council decision 2010/252).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that it would look forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development

Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 an analysis of and policy recommendations on sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for accelerating poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/10).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on human security (resolution 64/291) (see also item 119);

(b) Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1);

(c) Annual report of the independent expert on human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation (resolution 64/292) (see also item 70).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 48)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/64/87-E/2009/89)

Human security (A/64/701)

Report of the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque (A/HRC/12/24)

Draft resolutions	A/64/L.61 and Add.1 (also relates to item 114) and A/64/L.63 and Rev.1 (as orally revised) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.107 (joint debate on agenda items 48 and 114) and 108
Resolutions	64/291 (also relates to item 114) and 64/292

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (A/65/84-E/2010/90)

Keeping the promise: a forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (A/64/665) (also relates to item 115)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1 (also relates to item 115) and A/65/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9 (joint debate on agenda items 13 and 115); A/65/PV.34 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 13); and A/65/PV.52 (joint debate on agenda items 13, 115 and 120)
Resolutions	65/1 (also relates to item 115) and 65/10

16. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81 and 64/253).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly also welcomed the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to continue to enhance communication and outreach, including through the culture of peace website, along with its efforts to coordinate and implement its activities to promote the objectives of the International Decade at the regional and global levels. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on actions undertaken to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote a culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 65/11).

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week, based on love of God and love of one's neighbour or on love of the good and love of one's neighbour, each according to their own religious traditions or convictions. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly affirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace, and welcomed the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures marked by such special events as an event held on 21 April 2010 at United Nations Headquarters, with the participation of the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and, in coordination with UNESCO, to further solicit views of Member States on the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue and cooperation for peace, building on the information contained in the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under the agenda item entitled "Culture of peace" at the sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions and the relevant initiatives taken in the course of 2011 (resolution 65/138).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on intercultural, interreligious and intercivilizational dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolution 65/138);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 65/11).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/64/325)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (A/64/312)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.41 and 42
Resolution	64/13

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on intercultural, interreligious and intercivilizational dialogue (A/65/269)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/80 (A/65/299)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.5 and Add.1, A/65/L.8 and Add.1 and A/65/L.44 and Rev.1 (as orally revised) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.32-33 (joint debate on agenda items 14 and 15), 52 and 68
Resolutions	65/5, 65/11 and 65/138

17. Information and communications technologies for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly recognized the important role of communication for development programmes in the United Nations system in enhancing the transparency of system-wide coordination within the United Nations system and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 57/238, 57/295, 59/220, 60/252, 62/182, 63/202 and 64/187 and decisions 58/569 and 59/531).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to allocate this item for annual consideration in the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society was adopted in 2005, during the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 60/252. In paragraph 76 of the Tunis Agenda, the World Summit asked the Secretary-General to examine the desirability of the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum, within five years of its creation, and to make recommendations to the United Nations membership in that regard (resolution 60/252).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further five years and welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2010/2 to invite the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, which would submit a report to the Commission at its fourteenth session, in 2011, with recommendations, as appropriate, that would constitute an input by the Commission to the Assembly, through the Council (resolution 65/141).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to invite the Secretary-General to convene consultations with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation on international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, through the Council, a report on the outcome of those consultations (resolution 65/141).

The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Council on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 65/141).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 65/141);

  (ii) Enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet (resolution 65/141);

(b) Report of the Working Group on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (A/66/77-E/2011/103).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 17)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/65/64-E/2010/12)

Note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum (A/65/78-E/2010/68)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on communication for development programmes in the United Nations system (A/65/276)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 18, 19, 27 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/433
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/141

18. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX).

When the Conference is not in session, the 155-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its fifty-first executive session on 29 and 30 November 2010, its fifty-second executive session on 11 and 12 April 2011 and its fifty-third executive session from 27 June to 1 July 2010. The fifty-eighth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 12 to 23 September 2011.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 65/142).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-first to fifty-third executive sessions and its fifty-eighth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/66/15 (Parts I-IV));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General prepared in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 65/142).

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to

monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/189).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 18 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-eighth to fiftieth executive sessions and its fifty-seventh regular session (A/65/15 (Parts I-III and Part IV and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/65/211)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 27 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/434 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/142

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205 and 64/190).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the international financial system and development, which should include a review of the benefits and disadvantages of macroprudential measures available to mitigate the impact of volatile capital flows as well as discussion on policy options to promote long-term stability and the proper functioning of the international monetary system, including the potential role of special drawing rights and the complementary role of various regional arrangements (resolution 65/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (resolution 65/143).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 18 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/65/189)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 8-9, 15 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/434/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/143

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94,

50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206 and 64/191).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries (resolution 65/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/144).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 18 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on external debt sustainability and development (A/65/155)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 8-9, 17 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/434/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/144

(d) Commodities

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recognized that many developing countries continued to be highly dependent on primary commodities for export revenues, employment, income generation and domestic savings, and as the driving force of investment, economic growth, social development and poverty eradication, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD, to submit a report, with recommendations, on world commodity trends and prospects, including the causes of the excessive commodity price volatility, at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects, in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 64/192).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 51 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (A/64/184)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-10, 24 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/418/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/192

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth

and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the resolution (resolution 60/188). The Assembly also considered the item at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 61/191 and 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008; and endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Conference, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private, and to produce a progress report by the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly, taking into account all existing initiatives (resolution 63/239).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United Nations Headquarters from 24 to 26 June 2009 (resolution 63/277 and decision 63/556).

Also at the same session, in July 2009, the General Assembly decided to endorse the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303) and to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of the sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/305).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 65/145).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit in August 2012 a report providing elements for an assessment of the existing modalities of the financing for development follow-up process and, on that basis, exploring detailed options regarding possible arrangements for strengthening the process, taking into account the views and proposals of Member States and all relevant stakeholders and the need to ensure the coherence of United Nations processes in the field of financing for development (resolution 65/145).

Also at that session, the General Assembly decided to hold its fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 7 and 8 December 2011 and requested

the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fourth High-level Dialogue, to be submitted to the Assembly before the end of its sixty-fifth session. The Assembly also invited the regional commissions to provide inputs for and to actively participate in the fifth High-level Dialogue, and in that context called upon the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks and other relevant entities, to hold regional consultations, as appropriate, as part of their inputs to the High-level Dialogue (resolution 65/145).

Furthermore, the General Assembly decided to convene at its sixty-sixth session a separate meeting of the Second Committee under the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference" to consider the question of innovative mechanisms of financing for development (resolution 65/146).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report examining the contribution and the potential of innovative mechanisms of financing for development in respect of achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as well as their effectiveness and their implications, taking into account that such mechanisms should be voluntary in nature and should not unduly burden developing countries (resolution 65/146).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolution 65/145);

  (ii) Innovative mechanisms of financing for development (resolution 65/146);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 7 and 8 December 2011) (resolution 65/145);

(c) Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 7 and 8 December 2011) (resolution 65/145);

(d) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 10 and 11 March 2011) (A/66/75-E/2011/87).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (A/65/293)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 23 and 24 March 2010) (A/65/130)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 18 and 19 March 2010) (A/65/81-E/2010/83)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 11, 12, 21, 28 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/435
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolutions	65/145 and 65/146

20. Sustainable development

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan" (resolution 63/279).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged States and the competent international organizations to take all practical steps at all levels to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development; urged States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems under their jurisdiction; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the importance of protecting coral reefs and related ecosystems, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs, in the context of the themes and objectives of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (resolution 65/150).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions; requested the Secretary-General to give further consideration to the option of examining the potential role of the United Nations Compensation Commission in securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/147).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 63/279, 65/147 and 65/150).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 65 (b))

Draft resolution	A/63/L.67 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.81 (also relates to item 7)
Resolution	63/279

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/65/278)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolutions	65/147 and 65/150

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198 and 64/236).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, accepted with gratitude the offer of Brazil to host the Conference, and decided that the Conference would include the following themes: a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development (resolution 64/236).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to make greater efforts to develop and disseminate appropriate sustainable agricultural technologies, particularly in and with developing countries, under fair, transparent and mutually agreed terms, and to support national efforts to foster utilization of local know-how and agricultural technologies, promote agricultural technology research and enable poor rural women, men and youth to increase sustainable agricultural productivity and enhance

food security. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/197).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations contained in chapter IV, "Organizational and procedural matters: report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012", and annex II of document A/CONF.216/PC/5. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-sixth session, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 65/152).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2011: Supplement No. 3 (A/66/3);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 65/152);

  (ii) Agricultural technology for development (resolution 64/197);

(c) Report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/CONF.216/PC/9).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development (A/64/258)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33-35, 39, 41 and 42
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/197

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/65/298)

Report of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/CONF.216/PC/5)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/152

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213 and 64/199).

At its resumed sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the two-day high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States would be held, pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Assembly resolution 64/199, on Friday, 24 September and Saturday, 25 September 2010 (decision 64/555).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly held the two-day high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and adopted a resolution containing the outcome document of the meeting. In the outcome document, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include a chapter in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy on the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the sustainable development of those States and to make recommendations on how to address the challenges relating to those issues. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, since the review had highlighted some shortcomings in the institutional support for small island developing States as well as other constraints to the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and the Barbados Programme of Action, to submit a report that puts forward concrete recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy. The report should be prepared in consultation with Member States as well as the relevant specialized agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions, taking into account the work done by the United Nations system. Within the scope of that report, the Secretary-General was requested to conduct a comprehensive review and examine ways to enhance the coherence and coordination of the United Nations system's support for small island developing States and to put forward concrete recommendations to Member States in that regard. It should include reviewing the work and respective mandates of all relevant United Nations entities within their areas of expertise as they relate to the Barbados Programme of Action and the

Mauritius Strategy, including with regard to paragraphs 101 and 102 of the Strategy (resolution 65/2).

At the same session, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (resolution 65/156).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 65/2 and 65/156).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/65/115)

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (A/65/301)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the high-level review to assess progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/CONF.218/PC/1)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.2
Draft resolution	A/65/L.2
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.18 and 69
Resolutions	65/2 and 65/156

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217 and 64/200).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the upcoming third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Geneva from 8 to 13 May 2011. Furthermore, the Assembly acknowledged the importance of the work of the United Nations in disaster risk reduction, the growing demands on the secretariat of the Strategy and the need for increased, timely, stable and predictable resources for the implementation of the Strategy, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to consider how best to support the implementation of the natural

disaster reduction strategy, taking into account the important role played by the secretariat of the Strategy, with a view to ensuring adequate resources for the operation of the secretariat of the Strategy, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution including his recommendations on the midterm review of the Hyogo Framework for Action (resolution 65/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/157).

References to the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/65/388)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/157

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32 and 64/73 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out by promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner; and invited the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 65/159).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries

Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 65/159).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/65/294)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/159

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218 and 64/202).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a one-day high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" on Tuesday, 20 September 2011, prior to the general debate of its sixty-sixth session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/160).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 65/160).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/65/294)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/160

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204, 62/194, 63/219 and 64/203).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (resolution 61/203).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session information on the commemoration of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity (resolution 64/203).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the United Nations system, with the support of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant United Nations funds, programmes and agencies; and invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 65/161).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Biodiversity, 2010 (resolutions 61/203 and 64/203);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 65/161).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/64/202)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33, 35 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/203

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/65/294)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/161

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its resumed fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited UNEP to contribute, notably by providing ideas and proposals reflecting its competencies, experiences and lessons learned, to the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 and requested UNEP, without prejudice to the final institutional arrangements for the intergovernmental science-policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services, in order to fully operationalize the platform,

to convene a plenary meeting to determine modalities and institutional arrangements for the platform at the earliest opportunity (resolution 65/162).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-sixth session (21-24 February 2011): Supplement No. 25 (A/66/25).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/65/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/162

(h) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene at the same session an interactive dialogue, to take place at two plenary meetings during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2011, with the participation of Member States, United Nations organizations, independent experts and other stakeholders, to actively and effectively contribute to and support efforts in the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to make use of the existing information portals on sustainable development maintained by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to gather information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/164).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 20 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General on Harmony with Nature (A/65/314)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 22-24 and 27-33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/436/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/164

(i) Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003 (resolution 57/245).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 58/216, 60/198 and 62/196).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged Governments to integrate mountain sustainable development in national, regional and global policymaking and development strategies, including through incorporating mountain-specific requirements in sustainable development policies or through specific mountain policies and requested the Secretary-General to report on the resolution at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/205).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/222
Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33-35, 37 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/205

(j) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200, 58/210, 60/199 and 62/197).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged global, regional and national initiatives on new and renewable energies to promote access to energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, for the poorest and to improve energy efficiency and conservation by resorting to a mix of available technologies, taking fully into account the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation concerning energy for sustainable development. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account, in particular, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy, including measures to improve access to such technologies (resolution 64/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/206).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 53 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/277
Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 27-31, 33-35, 39 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/420/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/206

21. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-fourth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221 and 64/207).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat in its resolution 22/1 of 3 April 2009 and, having considered the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on that question, in collaboration with the Governing Council, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/207).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, and in discussion with all the partners of the Habitat Agenda, to consider, in his report to the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of convening in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), the possibility of integrating the two themes of "housing finance systems" and "sustainable urbanization", previously suggested as topics for separate high-level events of the General Assembly, either into the preparatory process of Habitat III or into a combined theme for a single high-level event (resolution 65/165).

At the same session, the General Assembly also took note of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1), in particular paragraph 77 (k), and in that regard invited the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to consider at its earliest convenience appropriate global and national strategies and frameworks for future work in order to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of slum-dwellers beyond the current targets, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/165).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 64/207 and 65/165);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

(c) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-third session: Supplement No. 8 (A/66/8).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/65/316)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/65/302)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 25, 28 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/437
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/165

22. Globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution and to include therein an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development, including its aim, level, format and timing, as well as budgetary implications (resolution 65/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the Director-General of UNESCO on culture and development (resolution 65/166).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 22)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 21, 27, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/438
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/166

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222, 63/224 and 64/210).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly, recalling the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1), reaffirmed the need to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in enhancing the global partnership for development, noted with concern the continuing high levels of unemployment as a consequence of the global financial and economic crisis; recognized that policies which link economic and social development can contribute to reducing inequalities within and among countries, underlined that particular focus should be placed on mutually reinforcing policies and practices that promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the theme "Globalization and interdependence: sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for a fair and more equitable globalization for all, including job creation" (resolution 65/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/168).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 22 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/272
Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 21, 27, 29, 31 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/438/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/168

(b) Science and technology for development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions under the items entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 50/101) and "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolutions 52/184 and 54/201).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly decided to include this sub-item in its agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185) and at its next session invited the Economic and Social Council to consider measures to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 56/182). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 58/200, 60/205 and 62/201).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society. In addition, the Assembly requested the Commission to address the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technologies and environmental management. It also encouraged UNCTAD and other relevant organizations to help developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and recommendations for future follow-up (resolution 64/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/212).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 55 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development (A/64/168)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 16, 17, 30, 33, 37 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/422/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/212

(c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly recognized that middle-income countries still faced significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of all the elements of the resolution at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/223).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly underlined the need for sustained efforts towards achieving debt sustainability in middle-income countries in order to avoid a debt crisis; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-sixth session; and decided to include in its provisional agenda, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Development cooperation with middle-income countries" (resolution 64/208).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (resolution 64/208).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 55 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (A/64/253)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 16, 17, 23, 24, 30, 33, 36, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/422/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/208

23. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227 and 64/213).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries from 9 to 13 May 2011 in Istanbul, Turkey, at the highest possible level, in line with the mandate specified by the Assembly in resolution 63/227, in view of the critical importance of the Conference and to reschedule the second session of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee in New York from 4 to 8 April 2011 for five working days. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the outcome of the Conference (resolution 65/171).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the ten-year appraisal and review of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/66/66-E/2011/78);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolution 65/171).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 23 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/65/80-E/2010/77)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 13, 14, 21 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/439/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/171

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228 and 64/214).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review (resolution 65/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/172).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 23 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/65/215)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 13, 14, 21 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/439/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/172

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-first to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209, 61/213, 62/205, 63/230 and 64/216).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to continue to support the theme "Full employment and decent work for all" for the Second Decade, encouraged greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 65/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/174).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 24 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/65/230)

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty (A/65/267)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 16, 17, 21, 28 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/440/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/174

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fortieth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188, 58/206, 59/248, 60/210 and 62/206).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies (resolution 64/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/217).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 57 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (A/64/93)

Integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies (A/64/162 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 18-20, 37 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/424/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/217

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of the forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211, 56/189, 58/207, 60/211 and 62/207).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly stressed the need for Member States to emphasize and integrate human resources development into national development strategies, including national development policies and strategies to eradicate poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report reviewing lessons learned from the global financial and economic crisis on the requirements for human resources development to help countries to prevent and overcome the negative effects of crises and progress towards a more sustainable path of development (resolution 64/218).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/218).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 57 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (A/64/329)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 20, 24, 35, 40 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/424/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/218

25. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recalled that it had decided, in its resolution 63/232, to hold its next comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2012 and subsequent reviews on a quadrennial basis (resolution 65/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2009 (resolutions 35/81, 59/250 and 62/208).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 25)

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008 (A/65/79-E/2010/76)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 10 and 15
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/441
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/177

(b) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220 and 62/209).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation" (resolution 50/119).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a comprehensive report of the state of South-South cooperation for development (resolution 64/221).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/221).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 58 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The state of South-South cooperation (A/64/321)

Promotion of South-South cooperation for development: a thirty-year perspective (A/64/504)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 10, 11, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/425/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/221

26. Agriculture development and food security

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under agenda item 107 (Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/224).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to support a comprehensive and coordinated response to address the multiple and complex causes of the global food crisis, including the adoption of political, economic, social, financial and technical solutions in the short, medium and long terms by national Governments and the international community, including for mitigating the impact of the high volatility of food prices and other agriculture commodity prices on developing countries, and that the relevant United Nations organizations have an important role to play in that regard. The Assembly also invited the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to report, as part of the Committee's report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the reform of, and on progress made towards achieving the vision of, the Committee. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the resolution and on progress in the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit on Food Security (resolution 65/178).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/178);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Committee on World Food Security (A/66/76-E/2011/102).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/65/253)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the note by the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (A/65/73-E/2010/51)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 21, 27, 28, 32 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/65/442
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/178

27. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 55/215, 56/76, 58/129 and 62/211).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to biennialize the item as of the fifty-eighth session and to allocate it to the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms of partnerships in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures; and to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/223).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/64/337)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 32 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/426
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.66
Resolution	64/223

28. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141, 62/131, 63/152 and 64/135).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development continued to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly and that the Commission served as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session his report on the item (resolution 65/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/185).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 27 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/65/168)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.1-4, 10 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/448
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/185

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the year commencing on 12 August 2010 the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding; decided to organize under the auspices of the United Nations a world youth conference as the highlight of the Year; invited the President of the Assembly to conduct open-ended informal consultations with Member States with a view to determining the modalities of the conference, which was to be funded by voluntary contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the proclamation of 2010 as the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding (resolution 64/134).

Persons with disabilities

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2009.

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions and annually as of the sixty-second session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132, 60/131, 62/127, 63/150 and 64/131 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of its resolution entitled "Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond", with a view to convening a high-level meeting at its sixty-seventh session on strengthening efforts to ensure accessibility for and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts, including best practices at the international, national, regional and subregional levels (resolution 65/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/186).

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133 and 62/129).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family on 6 December 2004 at Headquarters (resolution 59/111).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-sixth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-ninth session and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution and on the appropriate ways and means to observe the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, in 2014 (resolution 64/133).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond (A/66/62-E/2011/4).

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and

Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 58/13, 60/132 and 62/128).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives and encouraged all Member States, as well as the United Nations and all relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the Year to promote cooperatives and raise awareness of their contributions to social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a report on the proposed activities of the Year (resolution 64/136).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to devote one plenary meeting at its sixty-sixth session to launch the International Year of Cooperatives 2012. The Assembly also decided to hold, prior to the plenary meeting, an informal, interactive round-table discussion among Member States and relevant stakeholders and invited Member States to establish national mechanisms, such as national committees, for the implementation and follow-up of the Year (resolution 65/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/136).

Follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that on or around 5 December 2011, the International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development, two plenary meetings of the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly should be devoted to follow-up to the International Year and the commemoration of its tenth anniversary and invited Governments, with the active support of the media, civil society and the private sector, as well as development partners and the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to carry out activities focused on marking the tenth anniversary of the International Year, in 2011, at the regional and national levels (resolution 63/153).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 55 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the International Year of Volunteers (A/63/184)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.1-4, 11 and 23
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/424
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolution	63/153

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 61 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Cooperatives in social development (A/64/132 and Corr.1)

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (A/64/134)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.1-4, 10, 25, 34, 40 and 45
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/432
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/133, 64/134 and 64/136

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 27 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond (A/65/173)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.1-4, 10, 35 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/448
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/184 and 65/186

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (resolution 58/134).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 59/150, 60/135, 61/142, 62/130, 63/151 and 64/132).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, open to all States Members of the United Nations, for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons by considering the existing international framework of the human rights of older persons and identifying possible gaps and how best to address them, including by considering, as appropriate, the feasibility of further instruments and measures, and requested the

Secretary-General to provide all necessary support within existing resources for the duration of its mandate. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at it sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including the situation of the rights of older persons in all regions of the world (resolution 65/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (resolution 65/182).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 27 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing: comprehensive overview (A/65/157)

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/65/158)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.1-4, 10 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/448
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/182

29. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), then annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, 56/131, 58/143, 60/139 and 62/132).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the reports of special rapporteurs and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 64/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/139).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, and thereafter biennially at its forty-eighth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135, 56/129, 58/146, 60/138 and 62/136).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States, the United Nations and relevant organizations of its system to ensure that the needs of rural women were mainstreamed into the follow-up to the major conferences and summits in the economic and social fields; and requested the Secretary-General to

report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/140).

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 10 March 2011, 186 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 60 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 102 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth to fifty-first, fifty-third to fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178, 58/145, 60/230 and 62/218).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee to address the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session under the item on the advancement of women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/138).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/66/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/138).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, and consequently considered the question annually (resolutions 61/143, 62/133, 63/155 and 64/137).

At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present an annual report to it at its sixty-sixth session and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 65/187).

Document: Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (resolution 65/187).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 62 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-second and forty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/64/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/64/79-E/2009/74)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/64/152)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/64/190)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/64/342)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.8-12, 21, 25, 34, 40 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/433
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/138, 64/139 and 64/140
Decision	64/531

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 28 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/65/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/65/208)

Letter dated 24 August 2010 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/336)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.8-12, 14, 21, 35 and 42
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/449
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/187

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145, 62/137, 63/159 and 64/141).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-fourth session on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and

requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 65/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/191).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 28 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/65/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/65/204)

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/65/334)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.8-12, 14 and 41
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/449
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/191

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

30. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (decision 65/510).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011, Supplement No. 2 (A/66/2).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/65/2)

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.49 to 50 (joint debate with agenda item 119)
Decision	65/510

31. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission was established on 20 December 2005 (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to operationalizing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97), to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate to: (a) bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; and decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 members, with standing participation, of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Community Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated by General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), was conducted in 2010 (see A/64/868-S/2010/393, annex) and the Assembly and Security Council requested the Commission to reflect, in its annual reports, the progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report, entitled "Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture" and submitted by the co-facilitators appointed by the President of the Assembly and the President of the Security Council, and called for a further comprehensive review in five years, following the procedure set out in paragraph 27 of resolution 60/180 (resolution 65/7).

There are six countries currently under consideration by the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

See also item 112 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fifth session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its fourth session (A/65/701-S/2011/41)

Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (A/64/868-S/2010/393, annex)

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.40 and 41 (joint debate on items 13 and 115)
Resolution	65/7

32. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36, 55/43, 56/96, 58/13, 58/281, 60/253, 61/226 and 62/7).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Democracy; to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing sustainable assistance for building national capacity and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the United Nations Democracy Fund; to continue efforts to improve coherence and coordination among United Nations initiatives in the area of democracy assistance, including interactions with all stakeholders, in order to ensure that democracy assistance is more effectively integrated into the work of the Organization; to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and achieve good governance, including the provision of support to the Chair of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in his efforts to make the Conference and the follow-up thereto more effective and efficient; and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/12).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/372)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.41
Resolution	64/12

33. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134 and 64/109).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assemb'y reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole; welcomed the conditional admission of Swaziland to the Kimberley Process; and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 65/137).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 65/137).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 32)

Letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2010 report of the Kimberley Process (A/65/607)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.68
Resolution	65/137

36. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-fourth sessions, from 1975 to 2009 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C,

46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20 and 64/21).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void, and called upon Israel to cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/17).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed thus far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/18).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 65/17 and 65/18).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 36)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/65/379, A/65/380-S/2010/484 and Add.1 (also related to item 37)
Draft resolutions	A/65/L.18 and A/65/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.55
Resolutions	65/17 and 65/18

37. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its

auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29 and 64/16 to 64/19).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and thereafter (resolution 65/13).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance, including the monitoring of developments relevant to the question of Palestine, the organization of international meetings and conferences, liaison and cooperation with civil society and parliamentarians, the development and expansion of the "Question of Palestine" website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the preparation and dissemination of information on various aspects of the question of Palestine and enhancement of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 65/14).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel; and to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists (resolution 65/15).

Also at its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon both parties to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; called upon the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested bodies, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000; underscored the need for the parties to take confidence-building measures aimed at improving the situation on the ground, promoting stability and fostering the peace process, including the need for the release of prisoners; stressed the need for the removal of checkpoints and other obstructions to the movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, and the need to allow for the sustained opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access, as well as for commercial flows and all necessary construction materials; stressed the urgent necessity for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip, including through the completion of numerous suspended projects managed by the United Nations and the commencement of United Nations-led civilian reconstruction activities; called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that were contrary to international law and unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; stressed the need for Israel forthwith to

abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001; called for the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); called upon the parties to resume and accelerate direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map and the Arab Peace Initiative; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority in order to help to alleviate the humanitarian crisis, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the rebuilding, restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on these efforts and on developments on this matter (resolution 65/16).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/66/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/16).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/65/35)

Report of the Secretary-General A/65/380-S/2010/484 and Add.1 (also relates to item 36)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.14 and Add.1, A/65/L.15 and Add.1, A/65/L.16 and Add.1, A/65/L.17 and Add.1 and A/65/L.24
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.55
Resolutions	65/13 to 65/16

38. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6 and 63/18).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the first elections in Afghanistan run entirely under the responsibility of the Afghan authorities stressed the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months during its sixty-fourth session on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/11).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly emphasized the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, welcomed the renewed commitment by the Government of Afghanistan to the Afghan people and the renewed commitment by the international community to Afghanistan expressed in the communiqués of the London and Kabul Conferences, held on 28 January and 20 July 2010, respectively, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/8).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Secretary-General	(A/65/552)
Draft resolution	A/65/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.45
Resolution	65/8

41. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-third sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7 and 64/6).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affected the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had applied and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/6).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/83 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/65/L.3
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.36
Resolution	65/6

42. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake with the Government of Guatemala the steps necessary to address the operational challenges resulting from the present status of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as a non-United Nations body, and to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/7).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to continue to provide all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the Commission, as well as to redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (resolution 65/181).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 42)

Letter dated 10 December 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly	A/65/618
Draft resolution	A/65/L.51 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/181

43. Question of Cyprus[2]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 26 November 2010 (S/2010/605).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

44. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

46. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

48. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[2]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

49. Assistance in mine action

This item was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). Until the fifty-third session, the item was entitled "Assistance in mine clearance". The Assembly considered the item from the forty-eighth to fifty-eighth, sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 48/7, 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159, 58/127, 58/136, 60/97 and 62/99).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (j)).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action, emphasized the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, and underlined the need for a comprehensive and independent evaluation of the scope, organization, effectiveness and approach of the work of the United Nations in mine action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action, including on relevant United Nations policies and activities (resolution 64/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/84).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/287
Summary records	A/C.4/64/SR.19 and 20
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/64/402

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.62
Resolution	64/84

50. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89 and 64/85).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46) and sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the objective criteria and indicators to be equitably applied, taking into account all previous resolutions of the Assembly on the Scientific Committee, to determine membership that would best support the essential work of the Scientific Committee, requested the Secretary-General to consider the financial implications of increased membership; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, within existing resources, at its sixty-sixth session, regarding the effects of atomic radiation in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, taking into account analysis by recognized experts, including the Scientific Committee, and previously published studies on the topic (resolution 65/96).

Documents: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/66/46);

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Scientific Committee (resolution 65/96, para. 13);

(b) Effects of atomic radiation in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (resolution 65/96).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 49)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/65/46 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.18 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/420
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/96

51. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 70 at the sixty-fifth session (resolution 65/97). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 70 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been

developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90 and 64/86).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Committee would celebrate, at its fifty-fourth session, the fiftieth anniversary of the Committee and the fiftieth anniversary of human space flight and requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/97).

On 7 April 2011, the General Assembly held a plenary meeting to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first manned flight to outer space and adopted a resolution entitled "International Day of Human Space Flight" (resolution 65/271).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/66/20).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/65/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.8-11
Draft resolutions	A/65/L.67 and Add.1
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/421
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.62 and 85
Resolutions	65/97 and 65/271

52. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in

serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2014 (resolution 65/98).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, and then to 24 (decision 60/522, resolution 63/91 and resolution 65/98); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 65/98 to 65/101).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and to report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2011 and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its services for the well-being and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 65/98).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-sixth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/99).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the efforts of the Working Group to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; looked forward to the transmittal of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the management capacity of the Agency, as requested by the Working Group and as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/89; and encouraged UNRWA to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children and women in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 65/100).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/101).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/66/13) and Supplement No. 13A;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 65/99);

(ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 65/101);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-fifth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 65/101);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 65/100).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/65/13)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/65/551)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/65/311)

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/65/283)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-fourth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/65/225)

Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.19, 20 and 22-24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/422 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolutions	65/98 to 65/101

53. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99 and 64/91 to 64/95).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 65/102 to 65/106).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to

continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 65/102).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories"; "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan"; "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem"; and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 65/103-65/106).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-third report of the Special Committee (resolution 65/102);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 65/102);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 65/103);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 65/104);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 65/105);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 65/106).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 52)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/65/326)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/65/355)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/65/365)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/65/366)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/65/372)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-second report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/65/327)

Letter dated 15 October 2010 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly (A/65/520)

Identical letters dated 25 October 2010 from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly (A/65/542)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2010 from the representative of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/65/545)

Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.21, 22 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/423
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolutions	65/102 to 65/106

55. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B and 64/96 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 113 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524 and 64/520).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-third session and to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 65/107 B).

For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 64/520.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-third session: Supplement No. 21 (A/66/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 65/107 A and B).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-second session: Supplement No. 21 (A/65/21)

Report of the Secretary-General (65/277 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/65/11-13
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/425
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolutions	65/107 A and B

56. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 65/108).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/108).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 55)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23 and Corr.1), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/66
Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.2, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/426
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/108

57. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102 and 64/98).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/109).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23 and Corr.1), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.2, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/427
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/109

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its sixty-fourth session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 and 64/99).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/110).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/110).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 57)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23 and Corr.1), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/61 and Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.2, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/428

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/110

59. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General has been requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104 and 64/100).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/111).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/111).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/67
Summary records	A/C.4/65/SR.2, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/429
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolution	65/111

60. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on

the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixteenth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110 and 64/106).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105 and 64/101); the question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106 and 64/102); the question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107 and 64/103); the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII) and 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B and 64/104 A and

B); the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109 and 64/105); the question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525 and 64/521); and the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120 and 64/106).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 65/112), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 65/113), the question of Tokelau (resolution 65/114), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 65/115 A and B), the dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 65/116), the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118), the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 65/119) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 65/521).

Also at its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/117).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2011: Supplement No. 23 (A/66/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 65/112).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2010: Supplement No. 23 (A/65/23 and Corr.1), chaps. VIII to X and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/65/306)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/65/330 and Add.1)

Summary records A/C.4/65/SR.2, 6, 7 and 13

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/430
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.62
Resolutions	65/112 to 65/119
Decision	65/521

61. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503 and 65/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (item 60 of the provisional agenda)

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.2 and 30
Decision	65/503 A

62. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201 and 64/185). At its substantive session of 2010, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2010/31).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion or endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; and recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution. The Assembly stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, was contrary to international law and was seriously depriving the Palestinian people of access to their natural resources, and called for full compliance with the legal obligations stipulated in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Territory, and to cease all actions harming the environment. The Assembly further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/179).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/31 and General Assembly resolution 65/179).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 60)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2010: Supplement No. 3 (A/65/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/65/72-E/2010/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/65/SR.2-6, 26, 28 and 29
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/65/443
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.69
Resolution	65/179

63. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the General Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in reviewing implementing actions proposed by the High Commissioner to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate, decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiative of the High Commissioner to facilitate, in consultation with States, the convening of an intergovernmental event at the ministerial level on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, noted with appreciation the progress made in the implementation of the process of structural and management change, including the global needs assessment initiative, undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner, encouraged the Office to consolidate the various aspects of the reform process, and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/194).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/66/12) and Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12A (A/66/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149 and 64/129).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption and the ongoing ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, expressed its appreciation, in the year which marked the sixtieth anniversary of the Office of the High Commissioner, for the leadership shown by the Office, and commended the Office for its ongoing efforts, with the support of the international community, to assist African countries of asylum, and urged the international community, in the spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing, to continue to fund generously the refugee programmes of the Office, taking into account the substantially increased needs of programmes in Africa (resolution 65/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/193).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 61)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/65/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/65/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/65/324)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.38, 40, 41, 43, 46, 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/450
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/192, 65/193 and 65/194

65. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It decided also that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to allocate the item to the plenary and the Third Committee, on the understanding that the Third Committee would consider and act on all recommendations of the Council to the Assembly, including those that dealt with the development of international law in the field of human rights, without prejudice to the right of Member States to present resolutions and decisions on all issues considered in the report of the Council. Taking that recommendation into account, the Assembly, in plenary meeting, would consider the report of the Council on its activities for the year. It was also understood that the agreement was in no way a reinterpretation of Assembly resolution 60/251 and that it would be reviewed before the beginning of the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly (decision 65/503).

At the same session, the Assembly acknowledged the recommendations contained in the report of the Human Rights Council on its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth regular sessions and thirteenth special session and the addendum thereto on its fifteenth session (resolution 65/195).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly proclaimed 24 March as the International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights

Violations and for the Dignity of Victims; invited all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations and civil society entities to observe the International Day in an appropriate manner, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/196).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 116 (e)). Since its establishment, it has held 17 regular sessions and 16 special sessions.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Human Rights Council (containing reports of the Human Rights Council on its sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth sessions and fourteenth and fifteenth special sessions): Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/196)

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, its thirteenth special session and its fifteenth session (Supplement No. 53 and corrigendum (A/65/53 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 53A (A/65/53/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions and its fifteenth session (A/65/333 and Corr.1, and Add.1 and Corr.1)

Fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions (A/65/548 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.39, 43, 44 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/451
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/195 and 65/196

66. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 2 April as World Autism Awareness Day, to be observed every year beginning in 2008, and encouraged Member States to take measures to raise awareness throughout society regarding children with autism (resolution 62/139).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as provided to her under human rights instruments (resolution 62/141, sect. III).

At its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 63/241, 64/145 and 64/146).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution entitled "The girl child" including an emphasis on ending child and forced marriages, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, with a view to assessing the impact of the resolution on the well-being of the girl child (resolution 64/145).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution, with a focus on the rights of children with disabilities; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-sixth session, focusing on section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on the rights of children with disabilities (resolution 65/197).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/197);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 65/197);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 65/197);

(d) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 65/197).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the girl child	(A/64/315)
Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.34 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/435 and Corr.1

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/145

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 64 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/65/41)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/65/206)

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/65/226)

Annual Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children (A/65/262)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/65/221)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/65/219)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.13-18, 25 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/452
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/197

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537 and 64/538).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the

Third Committee for the sixty-sixth session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 66 (decision 65/539).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 118)

Summary record	A/C.3/65/SR.52
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/459
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Decision	65/539

67. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixtieth to sixty-fourth sessions (60/142, 61/178, 61/295, 63/161, and decision 62/535).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and invited the President of the General Assembly to conduct consultations with Member States in order to determine the modalities of the conference (resolution 65/198).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 for the purpose of assisting representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations in attending, as observers, the sessions of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (resolution 56/140).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to adjust the mandate of the Fund so as to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in the expert mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/36 (General Assembly resolution 63/161).

At the sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Fund in order to facilitate the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies (resolution 65/198).

Biennial reports on the status of the Fund are submitted to the General Assembly.

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014); decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 63/161 and decisions 62/529 and 64/533).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the midterm assessment of the progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and decided to continue consideration of this question at

its sixty-sixth session under an item entitled "Rights of indigenous peoples" (resolution 65/198).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Secretary-General on the midterm assessment of the progress made in the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/65/166)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

On the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/65/163)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/65/264)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.18, 19, 31 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/453
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	65/198

68. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 14 March 2011, 174 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session concrete and tailored proposals on the human rights treaty bodies including the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, building on the work of the Secretary-General pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 of 24 September 2008 and of the treaty bodies in this regard, to improve their effectiveness and to identify efficiencies in their working methods and resource requirements in order better to manage their workloads, bearing in mind budgetary constraints and taking account of the varying burdens on each treaty body (resolution 65/200).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/200)

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and to the Human Rights Council, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 65/199).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/199).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 66 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sessions; Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 18 (A/64/18)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions; Official Records of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 18 (A/65/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

On the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/65/292)

On the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/65/312)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 64/147 (A/65/323)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.36, 37, 40, 43, 46, 48 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/454 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/199 and 65/200

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the human and financial assistance necessary to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to establish a programme of outreach, with the involvement of Member States, United Nations funds and programmes as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to appropriately commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; to provide the resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, the group of independent eminent experts on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, with recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/240, sects. III, IV and V).

Outcomes of the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the 2009 Durban Review Conference

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to hold a one-day high-level meeting of the Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, at the level of Heads of State and Government, on the second day of the general debate of the sixty-sixth session, on the theme "Victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: recognition, justice and development", consisting of an opening plenary meeting, consecutive round tables/thematic panels and a closing plenary meeting (resolution 65/240).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/240, sects. III, IV and V);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/240, sect. III).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 66 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/65/377)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/65/295)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.36, 37, 40, 43, 46, 48, 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/454 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.73
Resolution	65/240

69. Right of peoples to self-determination

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/201).

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, including the elaboration and presentation of concrete proposals on possible complementary and new standards aimed at filling existing gaps, as well as general guidelines or basic principles encouraging the further protection of human rights, in particular the right of peoples to self-determination, while facing current and emergent threats posed by mercenaries or mercenary-related activities; and also requested the Working Group to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 65/203).

At its fifteenth session, the Human Rights Council requested that the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination consult States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of Council resolution 15/12 and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and to the Council at its eighteenth session (HRC resolution 15/12).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 65/203).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 67)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/65/286)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/65/325)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.36, 37, 40, 43, 44, 50 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/455
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/201 and 65/203

70. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Mahjoub El Haiba (Morocco),** Mr. Ahmed Amin Fathalla (Egypt),** Mr. Cornelis Flinterman (the Netherlands),* Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),* Ms. Helen Keller (Switzerland),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),* Ms. Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania),* Mr. L. Gerald Neuman (United States),* Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom),** Mr. Fabián Omar Salvioli (Argentina),** Mr. Krister Thelin (Sweden)** and Ms. Margo Waterval (Suriname).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

As at 7 April 2011, 167 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 113 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 73 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/66/40).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),** Mr. Alessio Bruni (Italy),** Ms. Felice Gaer (United States),* Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador),* Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Ms. Myrna Kleopas (Cyprus),* Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),** Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway)** and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

The Committee against Torture held its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions in Geneva from 1 to 19 November 2010 and from 9 May to 3 June 2011, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture as a matter of priority and called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the

committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at its sixty-sixth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 65/205).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/66/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/205);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 65/205).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the membership of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, following the fiftieth ratification of or accession to the Optional Protocol, has increased in number from 10 to 25. The election of 15 additional members was held in October 2010. The members of the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Mari Amos (Estonia),* Mr. Mario Luis Coriolano (Argentina),** Mr. Arman Danielyan (Armenia),* Ms. Marija Definis-Gojanović (Croatia),** Mr. Malcolm Evans (United Kingdom),** Mr. Emilio Ginés Santidrián (Spain),* Ms. Lowell Patria Goddard (New Zealand),** Mr. Zdeněk Hájek (Czech Republic),** Ms. Suzanne Jabbour (Lebanon),** Mr. Goran Klemencic (Slovenia),** Mr. Paul Lam Shang Leen (Mauritius),** Mr. Zbigniew Lasocik (Poland),** Mr. Petros Michaelides (Cyprus),* Ms. Aisha Shujune Muhammad (Maldives),* Mr. Olivier Obrecht (France),* Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),* Ms. Maria Margarida E. Pressburger (Brazil),** Mr. Christian Pross (Germany),** Mr. Víctor Manuel Rodríguez-Rescia (Costa Rica),** Ms. Judith Salgado (Ecuador),* Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico),* Ms. Aneta Stanchevska (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia),* Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay),* Mr. Felipe Villavicencio Terreros (Peru),* and Mr. Fortuné Gaétan Zongo (Burkina Faso).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture held its eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions in Geneva from 21 to 25 June 2010, from 15 to 19 November 2010 and from 21 to 25 February 2011, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/66/44).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 11 March 2011, 147 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 11 March 2011, 57 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-sixth session the report of the Secretary-General, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 65/205).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/66/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/205);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 65/205).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117). The General Assembly has considered the question annually from its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-second meeting (resolution 57/202).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

In accordance with article 39 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee shall report every two years to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council on its activities.

The first report of the Committee will be presented to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, covering the first four sessions of the Committee, held since its establishment in 2009.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (A/66/...).

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second session and sixty-third session (resolutions 62/170 and 63/192).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention and its Optional Protocol and its implementation (resolution 64/154).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/154).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 65/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/205).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-first and forty-second sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/64/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/64/48)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies (A/64/212)

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/64/128 and Corr.1 and 2)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/64/264)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/64/306 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/64/215 and Corr.1)

Report of the chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-first meeting (A/64/276)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.20, 21, 34, 41, 42 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolution	64/154

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 68 (a))

Report of the Human Rights Committee on its ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/65/40), vols. I and II

Report of the Committee against Torture on its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, Supplement No. 44 (A/65/44)

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its eleventh and twelfth sessions, Supplement No. 48 (A/65/48)

Report of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/65/265)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Report of the chairs of human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-second meeting (A/65/190)

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on an evaluation of the use of additional meeting time by the human rights treaty bodies (A/65/317)

Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/65/381)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.20, 21, 29, 31, 42 and 44
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/456/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/204 and 65/205

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with the Paris Principles; recognized the role of independent national institutions in promoting and protecting human rights, in strengthening participation and the rule of law and in developing and enhancing awareness of those rights and freedoms; encouraged Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them for the promotion and protection of all human rights; urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/161).

The Human Rights Council considered this question at its sixteenth session (see A/HRC/16/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/161).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee on Migrant Workers is composed of 14 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco Alba (Mexico),* Mr. José Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),** Mr. Francisco Carrión Mena (Ecuador),* Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),* Ms. Fatoumata Abdourhamana Dicko (Mali),** Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),* Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),* Mr. Miguel Ángel Ibarra Gonzalez (Guatemala),** Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),* Ms. Andrea Miller-Stennett (Jamaica),** Ms. Myriam Poussi (Burkina Faso),* Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey),** Mr. Azad Taghizadet (Azerbaijan),* and Mr. Ahmadou Tall (Senegal).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

Following the entry into force of the Convention for its forty-first State party on 1 July 2009, the membership of the Committee was expanded from 10 to 14 members, in accordance with article 72, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention. Elections were held at the fourth meeting of States parties, on 3 December 2009. At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention; took note of the report of the Committee on

Migrant Workers on its eleventh and twelfth sessions; invited the Chair of the Committee to address the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; invited the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (resolution 65/212).

The Committee held its thirteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 22 November to 3 December 2010 and its fourteenth session from 4 to 8 April 2011. In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/66/48);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/212);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/212).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement and of the needs and human rights of those displaced, to continue the development of benchmarks for achieving durable solutions and measures of prevention, including early warning, as well as ways to strengthen protection, assistance and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, and to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction; and requested him to prepare, for the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/162).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 64/162).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights defenders in the performance of her mandate and to provide all information in a timely manner, as well as to respond without undue delay to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur; called upon States to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur with respect to the follow-up to and implementation of her recommendations, so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to fulfil her mandate even more effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to

continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with her mandate.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (General Assembly resolution 64/163).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 58/176, 59/183, 60/151, 61/158, 62/221 and 63/177, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide additional funds and human resources within the existing resources of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/165).

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156, 57/204, 58/167, 60/167 and 62/155).

At its sixty-fourth session, in 2009, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/174).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/174).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question from its fifty-fourth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176 and 64/160).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 65/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/216).

International Year for People of African Descent

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year beginning on 1 January 2011 the International Year for People of African Descent, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report containing a draft programme of activities for the Year, taking into account the views and recommendations of Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as appropriate (resolution 64/169).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft programme of activities for the International Year for People of African Descent and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the progress and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the programme of activities for the International Year for People of African Descent (resolution 65/36).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they took effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions a report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 65/208).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/208).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared 30 August the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances and requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue with their intensive efforts to assist States in becoming parties to the Convention, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/209).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

The General Assembly condemned all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/211).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/211).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children; invited the Chair of the Committee on Migrant Workers to address the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (resolution 65/212).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/212);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/212).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178 and 64/172).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/219).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/219).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179 and 64/170).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; reaffirmed the request of the Human Rights Council that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights prepare a thematic study on the impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views of Member States and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 65/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/217).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187 and 64/159).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within his existing mandate (resolution 65/220).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/220).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in 2005, in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, including by reacting promptly to the urgent appeals of the Special Rapporteur and providing the information requested, and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries; and decided to consider at its sixty-sixth session the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/221).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/221);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/221).

Combating defamation of religions

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171 and 64/156).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its sixty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the correlation between defamation of religions and the intersection of religion and race, the upsurge in incitement, intolerance and hatred in many parts of the world and steps taken by States to combat that phenomenon (resolution 65/224).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/224).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all and decided to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/223).

No advance documentation is expected.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168, 62/160, 63/180 and 64/171).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/218).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its forty-fourth session. At the forty-ninth session, the title of the item was changed to include the strengthening of the United Nations role and the promotion of democratization. Electoral assistance within the United Nations system is coordinated by the Electoral Assistance Division/Department of Political Affairs. The Division works

closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide electoral assistance to Member States that request it. The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131, 49/190, 50/185, 52/129, 54/173, 56/159, 58/180, 60/162 and 62/150).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 64/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/155).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons to prepare, for the Assembly at its sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, a report on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 64/162).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 64/162).

Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit concrete recommendations on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/173).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 64/173).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/64/160)

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/64/175)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/64/304)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/64/320)

The Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/64/333)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/64/214)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/64/226)

Summary records	A/C.3/64/SR.22-33, 36 and 40-47 (joint debate with sub-item (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/64/439/Add.2 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.65
Resolutions	64/155, 64/161 to 64/163, 64/165, 64/169, 64/173 and 64/174

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 68 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/65/119)

The promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (A/65/156)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/65/171)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/65/224)

The draft programme of activities for the International Year for People of African Descent (A/65/227 and Add.1)

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/65/257)

Combating defamation of religions (A/65/263)

Moratoriums on the use of the death penalty (A/65/280 and Corr.1)

Missing persons (A/65/285)

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/65/340)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/65/369)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/65/162)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/65/207)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/65/222)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/65/223)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/65/254)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/65/255)

The right to development (A/65/256)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/65/258)

Transmitting the report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (A/65/259)

Transmitting the report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/65/260 and Corr.1)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/65/261)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/65/273)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/65/274)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/65/281)

Transmitting the report of his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/65/282 and Corr.1)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/65/284)

Transmitting the report of the independent expert on minority issues on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/65/287)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/65/288)

Transmitting the report of his Special Representative on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/65/310)

Transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/65/321)

Transmitting the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Human Rights Education in the School System on the final evaluation of the implementation of the first phase of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (A/65/322)

On the report of the Working Group on the Right to Development on its eleventh session (A/65/87)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.22-35, 42-47, 49, 50 and 52 (jointly with agenda item 68 (c))
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/456/Add.2 (Parts I and II)
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.57 and 71
Resolutions	65/36, 65/208, 65/209, 65/211, 65/212, 65/216 to 65/221, 65/223 and 65/224

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-sixth session, and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 65/225).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/225);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/225).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a special representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country, containing conclusions and appropriate suggestions, to be presented to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed deep concern that, despite the Islamic Republic of Iran's standing invitation to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, it had not fulfilled any requests from those special mechanisms to visit the country in five years and had left unanswered the vast majority of the

numerous and repeated communications from those special mechanisms, and strongly urged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully cooperate with the special mechanisms, including facilitating their visits to its territory, so that credible and independent investigations of all allegations of human rights violations could be conducted; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/226).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222, 63/245 and 64/238).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the consideration of the situation of human rights in Myanmar at its sixty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/241).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/241);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 65/241).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 68 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General on:

The situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/65/367)

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/65/370)

The situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/65/391)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/65/331)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/65/364)

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/65/368)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.22-35, 42, 47 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/456/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.71 and 73
Resolutions	65/225, 65/226 and 65/241

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535 and 64/537).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 65/537).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 65/536).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/66/36).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 68 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/65/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.20 and 21
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/456/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Decisions	65/536 and 65/537

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

71. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138 and 64/77).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/132).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/344 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/65/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.67
Resolution	65/132

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139 and 64/76).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to commission an independent comprehensive review of the activities of the Central Emergency Response Fund, including the ability to meet its objectives, its administration, the needs assessment process and criteria for resource allocations, at

the end of its fifth year of operation, and to submit a report on its findings and recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 63/139).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged efforts to ensure gender mainstreaming in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and welcomed the progress made towards further enhancing the security management system of the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out an assessment of steps taken by the United Nations and relevant partners to support efforts to strengthen local, national and regional humanitarian response capacity and to include his findings as well as recommendations for enhancing United Nations support in that regard in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 65/133).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/66/81-E/2011/117);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolutions 63/139 and 65/133).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered this item annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141 and 64/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, called upon United Nations humanitarian organizations to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance and requested the Secretary-General to continue ensuring that gender mainstreaming is better taken into account. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to international disasters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development, as well as on the lessons learned on strengthening the coordination and response capacity when facing natural disasters of large magnitude (resolution 65/264).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/264).

Humanitarian assistance, emergency relief and rehabilitation for Haiti in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in that country

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States and relevant humanitarian organizations to continue to cooperate with the Government of Haiti for the provision of humanitarian assistance, underlined the urgency of

taking actions that lead to a durable and sustainable solution to the situation of internally displaced persons and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts (resolution 65/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/135).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 65 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/63/81-E/2008/71)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/63/348)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.49 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.68
Resolution	63/139

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/65/82-E/2010/88)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/65/290)

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/65/335)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/65/356)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.45 and Add.1, A/65/L.47 and Add.1 and A/65/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.67 and 75
Resolutions	65/133, 65/135 and 65/264

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H,

51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140 and 64/125).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 65/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/66/80-E/2011/111).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/77-E/2010/56
Draft resolution	A/65/L.46 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.67
Resolution	65/134

72. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly discussed this question under sub-item 39 (a), entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to work with the Government of Rwanda in developing and implementing programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable groups that continued to suffer from the effects of the 1994 genocide (resolution 59/137).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixtieth and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 60/225 and 62/96).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to implement resolution 59/137 expeditiously; to continue the activities of the programme of outreach aimed at Rwanda genocide victim remembrance and education; to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to take appropriate steps to support, in particular, efforts to enhance judicial capacity-building and victim support in Rwanda; and to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, with concrete recommendations on support for survivors of the Rwandan genocide of 1994 (resolution 64/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/226).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/313
Draft resolution	A/64/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.67
Resolution	64/226

F. Promotion of justice and international law

73. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (decision 65/508).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/66/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/65/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/65/309)

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.38
Decision	65/508

74. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the Statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to fourteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505, 62/505, 63/505 and 64/505).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the fifteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (decision 65/506).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 71)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/65/188-S/2010/408)

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.27 (joint debate on items 71 and 72)
Decision	65/506

75. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to sixteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506 and 64/506).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the seventeenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (decision 65/507).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 72)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventeenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/65/205-S/2010/413)

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.27 (joint debate on items 71 and 72)
Decision	65/507

76. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon those States that were under an obligation to cooperate with the International Criminal Court to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences; emphasized the importance of cooperation with States that were not parties to the Rome Statute; also emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Court, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court; noted the convening by the Secretary-General of the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, which was held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010, at which States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences and adopted amendments to the Rome Statute; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship

Agreement and resolution 58/318 for the ninth session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, which was held in New York from 6 to 10 December 2010; and invited the International Criminal Court to submit a report on its activities for 2010/11, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/12).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 65/12);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (resolution 65/12).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/65/315)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2008-2009 (A/65/313)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.39, 41 and 52
Resolution	65/12

77. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2011, there were 161 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2011, there were 140 States parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2011, there were 78 States parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71 and 65/37 A). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea"

(resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72 and 65/38).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in New York from 7 March to 21 April 2011 and from 1 August to 2 September 2011, respectively; requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-first Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 13 to 17 June 2011; decided to continue the Informal Consultative Process for the following two years and requested the Secretary-General to convene the twelfth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process, in New York from 20 to 24 June 2011; requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group from 31 May to 3 June 2011 to provide recommendations to the Assembly; decided that the Regular Process would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the General Assembly, composed of Member States, and requested the Secretary-General to convene the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 14 to 18 February 2011; requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/37 A, sects. III, VII, X, XII, XIV and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/37 A, sects. X and XVII);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the outcome of the fourth

meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group (resolutions 59/24, 63/111, 64/71 and 65/37 A);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its twelfth meeting (resolutions 54/33, 57/141, 60/30, 63/111 and 65/37 A).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 74 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/69 and Add.1 and 2)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its eleventh meeting (A/65/164)

Outcome of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (A/65/68)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects (A/65/358)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.20 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.58 and 59 (jointly with sub-item (b))
Resolution	65/37 A

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a two-day workshop in 2011 in order to discuss implementation of paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of resolution 64/72; decided to conduct a further review in 2011 of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of resolution 64/72; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on fisheries to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a section on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 117 and 119 to 127 of resolution 64/72 (resolution 64/72, sect. X).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105 and paragraphs 113 to 117 and 119 to 127 of resolution 64/72 (resolution 65/38, sect. X).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 64/72, sect. X, and 65/38, sect. X).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 76 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/305
Draft resolution	A/64/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.56-58 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	64/72

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 74 (b))

Report of the resumed Review Conference (A/CONF.210/2010/7)

Letter dated 13 October 2010 from the President of the Review Conference addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the final report of the resumed Review Conference to the General Assembly (A/65/528)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.58 and 59 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	65/38

78. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2), which contained the final draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to succession of States", with a view to the consideration of the draft articles and their adoption as a declaration at that session; and invited Governments to submit comments and observations on the question of a convention on the topic, with a view to the Assembly considering the elaboration of such a convention at a future session (resolution 54/112).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/153 and 59/34).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the provisions of the articles contained in the annex to resolution 55/153, in dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States; encouraged States to consider, as appropriate, at the regional or subregional levels, the elaboration of legal instruments regulating questions of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, with a view, in particular, to preventing the occurrence of statelessness as a result of a succession of States; and invited Governments to submit comments concerning the advisability of elaborating a legal instrument on the question of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, including the avoidance of statelessness as a result of a succession of States; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, with the aim of examining the subject, including the question of the form that might be given to the draft articles (resolution 63/118).

Document: Note by the Secretariat: comments received from Governments (resolution 63/118).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 72)

Note by the Secretariat: comments received from Governments (A/63/113)

Note by the Secretariat: comments and observations received from Governments (A/59/180 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.11, 25 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/436
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/118

79. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 9 to 13 April 2007 and from 7 to 9 and on 11 April 2008.

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119 and 64/110).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the various measures envisaged in its resolutions 62/63, 63/119 and 64/110, aiming, in particular, to eliminate potential jurisdictional gaps and enhance international cooperation among States, and between States and the United Nations, to ensure the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission; urged States to provide to the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, information on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 65/20; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of resolution 65/20; and also reiterated its decision, taken in resolution 64/110, that the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts (A/60/980), in particular its legal aspects, taking into account the views of Member

States and the information contained in the note by the Secretariat (A/62/329), shall be continued during its sixty-seventh session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee (resolution 65/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/20).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Secretary-General on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/65/185)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.6 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/464
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/20

80. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fourth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decision 64/405.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law (resolution 65/21).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for having formulated and adopted the revised provisions of the Arbitration Rules and recommended the use of the Arbitration Rules as revised in 2010 in the settlement of disputes arising in the context of international commercial relations (resolution 65/22).

Also at that session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the completion and adoption of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions: Supplement on Security Rights in Intellectual Property and recommended that all States utilize the Supplement to assess the economic efficiency of their intellectual property financing and give favourable consideration to the Supplement when revising or adopting relevant legislation (resolution 65/23).

Furthermore, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for developing and adopting part three of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law and recommended that all States utilize the Legislative Guide to

assess the economic efficiency of their insolvency law regimes and give favourable consideration to the Guide when revising or adopting relevant legislation (resolution 65/24).

Document: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fourth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/66/17).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 77)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-second session: Supplement No. 17 (A/65/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.7, 25 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/465
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolutions	65/21, 65/22, 65/23 and 65/24

81. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19 and 62/62). At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to consider the item on an annual basis (resolution 64/113).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its authorization for the Secretary-General to carry out in 2011 the activities specified in the report on the Programme of Assistance submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, including the provision of a number of fellowships, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance, and to be awarded to qualified candidates from developing countries to attend the International Law Fellowship Programme in The Hague and regional courses in international law in 2011. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to award a minimum of one scholarship in 2011 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions made for that fellowship. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide to the programme budget for the next and future

bienniums the necessary resources for the Programme of Assistance to ensure the continued effectiveness and further development of the Programme, in particular the organization of regional courses in international law on a regular basis and the viability of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law; to periodically invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme of Assistance or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance during 2011 and to include in his report information on the request in paragraph 5 of the resolution that he continue to provide to the programme budget the necessary resources for the Programme of Assistance to ensure the continued effectiveness of the Programme in 2011; and following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 65/25).

The following 25 Member States are members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2011: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 62/62).

In 2011, the General Assembly will appoint the members of the Advisory Committee for the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/25).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/64/495
Summary records	A/C.6/64/SR.24 and 25
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/64/448
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.64
Resolution	64/113

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/514
Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.18, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/466
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/25

82. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly (decision 61/411), and the next election will be held during the current session.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its sixty-second session, in particular on the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report regarding reservations to treaties and treaties over time; invited Governments to submit to the secretariat of the Commission any further observations on the entire set of draft guidelines constituting the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties, provisionally adopted by the Commission at its sixty-second session, with a view to finalizing the Guide at the sixty-third session; requested Governments to provide their comments and observations on the draft articles and commentaries on the topic "Responsibility of international organizations" adopted on first reading by the Commission at its sixty-first session; invited the Commission to give priority to its consideration of the topics "Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction" and "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)"; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission and of paragraphs 396 to 398 of the report of the Commission; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify concrete options for support for the work of special rapporteurs, additional to those provided under General Assembly resolution 56/272 of 27 March 2002; encouraged the continued practice of informal consultations in the form of discussions between the members of the Sixth Committee and the members of the Commission attending the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly commence on 24 October 2011 (resolution 65/26).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-third session: Supplement No. 10 (A/66/10).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-second session: Supplement No. 10 (A/65/10)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to special rapporteurs of the International Law Commission (A/65/186)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.19-26 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/467

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/26

83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127 and 64/115).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 28 February to 4 March and on 7 and 9 March 2011; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2011, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to continue to consider, on a priority basis and in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of*

United Nations Organs and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 65/31).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 28 February to 4 March and on 7 and 9 March 2011.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/66/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/31).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 84)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/65/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/65/214)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/65/217)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.13, 14, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/472
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/31

84. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128 and 64/116).

At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly called for enhancing dialogue among all stakeholders with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of rule of law assistance in order to strengthen national ownership, requested the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities and decided to convene a high-level meeting of the Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session, the modalities of which would be finalized during the sixty-sixth session. The Assembly also invited Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the sub-topic "Rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict situations", without prejudice to the consideration of the item as a whole, and invited the Secretary-General to provide information on the sub-topic in his report after seeking the views of Member States (resolution 65/32).

Document: Annual report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 65/32).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 85)

Annual report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/65/318)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.8-10, 12 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/473
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/32

85. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/117).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties, their domestic legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly also decided that the Sixth Committee should continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations and that a working group of the Sixth Committee should be established, at its sixty-sixth session, to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction (resolution 65/33).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/33).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General on the scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction prepared on the basis of comments and observations of Governments (A/65/181)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.10-12, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/474
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/33

86. The law of transboundary aquifers

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers, together with commentaries and

recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers in a resolution and annex those articles to the resolution, recommend to States concerned to make appropriate bilateral or regional arrangements for the proper management of their transboundary aquifers on the basis of the principles enunciated in those articles and consider, at a later stage, and in view of the importance of the topic, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles.

The General Assembly welcomed the conclusion of the work of the Commission on the law of transboundary aquifers and its adoption of the draft articles and a detailed commentary on the subject; took note of the draft articles, the text of which was annexed to its resolution; commended them to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action; encouraged the States concerned to make appropriate bilateral or regional arrangements for the proper management of their transboundary aquifers, taking into account the provisions of the draft articles; and decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session with a view to examining, in particular, the question of the form that might be given to the draft articles (resolution 63/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-general (resolution 63/124).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 75)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/63/10), chap. IV

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.16-26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/439
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/124

G. Disarmament

87. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-fifth session, in 2010, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2009 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 65/9).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2010. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 87)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2009 (A/65/140)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.46
Resolution	65/9

88. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28, 60/44, 62/13 and 64/22; and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513).

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-fifth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to review the operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, commencing in 2010, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on the subject and the reports of the

Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures, and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 62/13).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged relevant international bodies and regional organizations to promote transparency of military expenditures and requested the Secretary-General, within available resources: to continue the practice of requesting the submission of data to the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States, to transmit the report of the group of governmental experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, and to encourage the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist Member States in their regions in enhancing their knowledge of the standardized reporting system. The Assembly encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data and to continue to provide the Secretary-General with their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the future functioning of and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 64/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B, 62/13 and 64/22).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 86 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/64/113 and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/381
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/22

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 88)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/65/118 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

Report of the First Committee	A/65/401

89. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/10243). At that session, the Assembly requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the

development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session (resolution 3479 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-eighth, fifty-first, fifty-fourth, fifty-seventh and sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 31/74, 32/84 A and B, S-10/2, para. 77, 33/66 A and B, 34/79, 35/149, 36/89, 37/77 A and B, 38/182, 39/62, 40/90, 41/56, 42/35, 43/72, 45/66, 48/61, 51/37, 54/44, 57/50 and 60/46); and decision S-12/24.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to keep the matter under review; called upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its sixty-third session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the Assembly (resolution 63/36).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 82)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/382
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/36

90. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second session and biennially since then (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51, 52/44, 54/47, 56/16, 58/29, 60/48 and 62/14).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/23).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/66/29).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/64/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/382
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/23

91. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, and biennially between its fifty-fourth and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49, 62/15 and 64/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible; and also called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 65/39).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 89)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/402
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/39

92. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item

entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

The General Assembly considered this item from its fortieth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth sessions, and biennially since then (resolutions 40/1520, 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31, 54/46, 56/15, 59/60 and 62/21; and decisions 58/515, 60/514 and 61/514).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (decision 64/512).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 89)

Report of the First Committee	A/64/384
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Decision	64/512

93. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth and fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, and biennially since then, the General Assembly considered this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415, 52/415, 54/419, 56/417, 58/516, 60/520 and 62/512).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 64/513).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 90)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/385
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Decision	64/513

94. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37 and 64/25).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on issues of information security (resolution 65/41).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/65/154)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/65/201)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/405
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/41

95. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18, 63/38 and 64/26).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/42).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 93)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/65/121 (Part I) and Add.1 and (Part II)) (see also item 102)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/406
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/42

96. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19, 63/39 and 64/27).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching

early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 65/43).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 94)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/407
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/43

97. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-fourth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20, 63/40 and 64/28).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2011 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 65/44).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 95)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/408
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/44

98. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its forty-fifth to sixty-fourth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67, 50/62, 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55; and decisions 63/518 and 64/514).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session (decision 65/516).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/409
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Decision	65/516

99. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46, 64/47, 64/49, 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55 and 64/57; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515 and 64/516).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted 33 resolutions and 1 decision under the item (resolutions 65/45 to 65/77 and decision 65/517).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-fourth session, in 2009, the General Assembly determined to pursue practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and urged the States parties to the Treaty to follow up on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty within the framework of the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty and their Preparatory Committees (resolution 64/31).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment of the Commission for the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone to further enhance and strengthen the implementation of the Bangkok Treaty by implementing the Plan of Action for the period 2007-2012, adopted in Manila on 29 July 2007, and encouraged States parties to the Treaty to resume direct consultations with the five nuclear-weapon States to resolve comprehensively, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty, existing outstanding issues on a number of provisions of the Treaty and the Protocol thereto (resolution 64/39).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 64/45).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

(e) Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty to meet for four consecutive weeks in 2012 to elaborate a legally binding instrument on the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms; also decided that the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty would be undertaken in an open and transparent manner, on the basis of consensus, to achieve a strong and robust treaty; further decided to consider the remaining sessions of the Open-ended Working Group in 2010 and 2011 as a preparatory committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty; and requested the Preparatory Committee, at its four sessions in 2010 and 2011, to make recommendations to the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty on the elements that would be needed to attain an effective and balanced legally binding instrument on the highest possible common international standards for the transfer of conventional arms, bearing in mind the views and recommendations expressed in the replies of Member States and those contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts and the report of the Open-ended Working Group, and to present a report containing those elements to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; decided to establish a fifth session of the Preparatory Committee in 2012 of up to three days' duration to decide on all relevant procedural matters, including the composition of the Bureau, the draft agenda and the submission of documents for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on proposed treaty elements and other relevant issues relating to the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/48).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/48);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 64/48).

(f) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged States in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary and transparent basis, to the development within the United Nations of technical guidelines for the stockpile management of conventional ammunition, which would be available for States to use on a voluntary basis, in order to assist States in improving their national stockpile management capacity, preventing the growth of conventional ammunition surpluses and addressing wider risk mitigation; and reiterated its decision to address the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus in a comprehensive manner (resolution 64/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Transparency in armaments

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end: recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction, and requested the Secretary-General, with a view to the three-year review cycle of the Register, to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2012 to review the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the reports of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and also requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register (resolution 64/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/54).

(h) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 65/45).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/46).

(j) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 65/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/47).

(k) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/50).

(l) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/52).

(m) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/53).

(n) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/54).

(o) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2011 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/56).

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities, emphasized the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality (resolution 65/57).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that have not yet done so and called upon all States to support the process of nuclear disarmament and to work for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons (resolution 65/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(r) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/60).

(s) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction; and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/62).

(t) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly encouraged all efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in

All Its Aspects, including those highlighted in the report of the fourth biennial meeting of States; decided that, in conformity with resolution 64/50, the open-ended meeting of governmental experts, to be convened to address key implementation challenges and opportunities relating to particular issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance, would be held in New York from 9 to 13 May 2011; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/64).

(u) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree early in 2011 on a programme of work, to include the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (resolution 65/65).

No advance documentation is expected.

(v) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, a group of governmental experts to conduct a study, commencing in 2012, on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures (resolution 65/68).

No advance documentation is expected.

(w) United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon all nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures; called for the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty at the 2011 session of the Conference on Disarmament and its early conclusion, and called upon all nuclear-weapon States and States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to declare and maintain moratoriums on the production of fissile material for any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices pending the entry into force of the treaty; stressed the importance of the universalization of the comprehensive safeguards agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency to include States which had not yet adopted and implemented such an agreement, while also strongly encouraging further works for achieving the universalization of the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997, and the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004; and commended and further encouraged the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament (resolution 65/72).

No advance documentation is expected.

(x) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/76).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/76).

(y) Missiles

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session (decision 65/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/64/156)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/64/296)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/391
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/54

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2010: Supplement No. 42 (A/65/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/65/99 and Add.1)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/65/123 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/65/124 and Add.1)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/65/125)

Missiles (A/65/127 and Add.1 and 2)

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (A/65/128 and Add.1)

Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (A/65/129 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/65/131 and Add.1)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/65/132 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/65/133 and Add.1-5)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/65/135)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/65/136)

Reducing nuclear danger, nuclear disarmament and follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/65/137 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, assistance to States for curbing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and collecting them and illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/65/153)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/65/160 and Add.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/65/95)

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/65/97) (issued under item 124 at the sixty-fifth session)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/410
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolutions	65/45 to 65/77
Decision	65/517

100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53, 63/74 to 63/81 and 64/58 to 64/63; and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under the item (resolutions 65/78 to 65/84).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

(a) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted the efforts of the Regional Centre to align its actions with the priorities identified in the recommendations of the Consultative Mechanism for the Reorganization of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate closer cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of peace, security and disarmament; and also requested him to continue to provide the necessary support to the Centre for greater achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/62).

(b) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 65/78).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/79).

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2010 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on that subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 64/59, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations in order to reach

agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 65/80).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the Centre, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/83).

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa on 30 April 2010 of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly, called the Kinshasa Convention, and encouraged interested countries to provide financial support for its implementation; requested the Secretary-General to provide the assistance needed to ensure the success of the Committee's regular biannual meetings; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/84).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/64/112)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/64/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/64/392
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.55
Resolution	64/62

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 98)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/65/120)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/65/139)

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/65/151)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/65/159)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/65/176)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/411
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolutions	65/78 to 65/84

101. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, and 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64 and 64/65; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 65/85, 65/86 and 65/87).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/85).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/66/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2011, from 4 to 22 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/86).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2011: Supplement No. 42 (A/66/42).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/65/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2010: Supplement No. 42 (A/65/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/65/228)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2009 to July 2010 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2010 and 2011 (A/65/177)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/412
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolutions	65/85 to 65/87

102. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84 and 64/66).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/88).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/88).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/65/121 (Part II) (see also item 95)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/413
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/88

103. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85 and 64/67; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto (resolution 65/89). No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 101)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/414
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/89

104. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86 and 64/68).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 65/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/90).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 102)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/65/126 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/415
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/90

105. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87 and 64/69; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/91).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/91);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/111 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2008 (A/65/98) (issued under item 124 at the sixty-fifth session)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/416
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/91

106. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 95). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60, 63/88 and 64/70; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the successful holding of meetings as part of the 2007-2010 intersessional process; urged States parties to continue to work closely with the Implementation Support Unit of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in fulfilling its mandate, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences (resolution 65/92).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 104)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/417
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.60
Resolution	65/92

107. Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations

The item entitled "Follow-up to the high-level meeting held on 24 September 2010: revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" was included in the agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with the decision taken by the Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 14 October 2010 (decision 65/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly welcomed the opportunity provided by the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened at the initiative of the Secretary-General in New York on 24 September 2010, to address the need to advance multilateral disarmament efforts; expressed appreciation for the participation by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials in the high-level meeting, and emphasized the support voiced for the urgent need to revitalize the work of multilateral disarmament bodies and to advance multilateral disarmament negotiations; noted with appreciation the suggestions made by Member States and the Secretary-General with regard to revitalizing the multilateral disarmament machinery; and decided to include an item entitled "Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations" in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/93).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (item 162)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/65/PV.19-23
Report of the First Committee	A/65/536
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.30 and 60

Resolution	65/93
Decision	65/503

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The first United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses have since been held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The eleventh congress, entitled "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" was held in Bangkok in 2005, and the twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/180 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196 and 64/178 to 64/181 and decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twentieth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2011/30-E/CN.15/2011/21).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to continue to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and invited Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a

report to it at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, and to include in his report information on the status of ratifications or accessions to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (resolution 65/232).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/232).

Special high-level meeting on transnational organized crime

To mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/179, the General Assembly convened a special high-level meeting on transnational organized crime on 17 and 21 June 2010, aimed at fostering universal adherence to the Convention and Protocols thereto and at strengthening international cooperation. A special treaty event to promote the ratification or accession to the Convention and the Protocols also took place during the high-level meeting (resolution 65/232).

Furthermore, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime organized, during its fifth session, a high-level segment to discuss new and emerging forms of crime and ways and means of enhancing the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 65/232).

No advance documentation is expected.

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010. The main theme of the Congress, which was attended by more than 2,000 participants, was "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world".

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, as adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2010/18. The Assembly invited Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States. The Assembly also invited Member States to identify areas covered in the Salvador Declaration where further tools and training manuals based on international standards and best practices were needed and to submit that information to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to facilitate its consideration of areas of possible future activity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek proposals by

Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Salvador Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session. Such information was provided by Member States at the twentieth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 11 to 15 April 2011 (resolution 65/230).

At the same session, the General Assembly also requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime (resolution 65/230).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 49 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened between the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Commission, to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps (resolution 65/230).

The Assembly also welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015 (resolution 65/230).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 65/230).

United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders

In 2010, two new instruments related to the treatment of women in the criminal justice system were endorsed by the General Assembly: the revised and updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 65/228) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules) (resolution 65/229).

No advance documentation is expected.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to

mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations; called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/231).

Document: Report of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 65/231).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2010/30-E/CN.15/2010/20)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/65/91)

Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/65/92)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/65/114)

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/65/116)

Report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its fifth session, held in Vienna from 18 to 22 October 2010 (CTOC/COP/2010/17)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.5-7 (joint debate on agenda items 105 and 106), 15, 49 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/457
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolutions	65/228 to 65/232

109. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197 and 64/182).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly called upon States to take, as appropriate, in a timely manner, the measures necessary to implement the actions and attain the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/182); urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Office by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, in particular with a view to the full implementation of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and recommended that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner. The Assembly, in particular, requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue providing the technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, including by carrying out training programmes to develop indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement and development of new national indicators and instruments; called upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international

organizations, and invited international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/233).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/233).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/65/93)

Summary records	A/C.3/65/SR.5-7 (joint debate on agenda items 105 and 106), 15 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/65/458
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.71
Resolution	A/65/233

110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129 and 64/118 and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has thus far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments. The Committee is currently engaged in discussions on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna to continue its efforts to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism, and recognizes, in the context of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), its role in assisting States in becoming parties to and implementing the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the most recent among

them, and in strengthening international cooperation mechanisms in criminal matters related to terrorism, including through national capacity-building (resolution 65/34).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its fifteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/66/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 65/34).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/65/37)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/65/175 and Add.1 and 2)

Report of the Working Group on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/C.6/65/L.10)

Summary records	A/C.6/65/SR.2-4, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/475
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/34

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. An item is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 65/505).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/66/1).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/65/1)

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.11, 25 and 26
Decision	65/505

112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005, as a multi-year standing fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery (resolution 60/180).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operations and activities of the Fund (resolution 60/287). Four annual reports have been submitted to date (A/62/138, A/63/218 and Corr.1, A/64/217 and A/65/353).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the operation and activities of the Fund to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session the findings and recommendations from the next comprehensive independent evaluation (resolution 63/282).

The fifth annual report, covering the activities from July 2010 to December 2011, will be submitted at the sixty-sixth session, providing performance progress of the Fund. The focus will now be on the impact of the Fund based on results and outcomes to date, collated from country and thematic evaluations.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/287).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 101)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Peacebuilding Fund (A/63/218 and Corr.1)

Arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund (A/63/818)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.72 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.53 to 56 (joint debate with agenda item 9) and A/63/PV.90
Resolution	63/282

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (A/65/353)

Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.79 and 80 (joint debate with agenda item 30)

113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion (decision 65/509 of 11 November 2010).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/300).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 110)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/65/300
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.48
Decision	65/509

114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Security Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 65/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,* China, Colombia** France, Gabon,* Germany,** India,** Lebanon,* Nigeria,* Portugal,** Russian Federation, South Africa,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Gabon, Lebanon and Nigeria. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 111 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.28
Decision	65/402

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asian States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Spain and Switzerland to replace Liechtenstein and Turkey, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 65/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

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[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

Argentina,** Australia,*** Bahamas,** Bangladesh,** Belgium,** Cameroon,*** Canada,** Chile,** China,*** Comoros,** Côte d'Ivoire,* Ecuador,*** Egypt,** Estonia,* Finland,*** France,* Gabon,*** Germany,* Ghana,** Guatemala,* Guinea-Bissau,* Hungary,*** India,* Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,* Latvia,*** Malawi,*** Malta,* Mauritius,* Mexico,*** Mongolia,** Morocco,* Namibia,* Nicaragua,*** Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,* Philippines,** Qatar,*** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,*** Rwanda,** Saint Kitts and Nevis,* Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,*** Slovakia,** Spain,* Switzerland,* Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, India, Japan, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 111 (b))

Letter dated 30 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/526)

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.35
Decision	65/403

(c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, elected Ms. Xue Hanqin (China) as a member of the Court for a term of office beginning on 29 June 2010 and expiring on 5 February 2012, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Shi Jiuyong (decision 64/426 A), and elected Ms. Joan Donoghue (United States of America) as a member of the Court for a term of office beginning on 9 September 2010 and expiring on 5 February 2015, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (decision 64/426 B).

The present membership of the International Court of Justice (decisions 60/408 and 64/426 A and B) is as follows:

President:
Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)*

Vice-President:
Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)*

Judges:
Mr. Ronny Abraham (France)***
Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)***
Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)**
Mr. Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade (Brazil)***
Ms. Joan Donoghue (United States of America)**
Mr. Christopher Greenwood (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)***
Mr. Kenneth Keith (New Zealand)**
Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)*
Mr. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor (Mexico)**
Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany)*
Mr. Leonid Skotnikov (Russian Federation)**
Ms. Xue Hanqin (China)*
Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf (Somalia)***

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2012.
** Term of office expires on 5 February 2015.
*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2018.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, together with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats of five members whose term of office expires on 5 February 2012. Those members are: Mr. Hisashi Owada, Mr. Peter Tomka, Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Mr. Bruno Simma and Ms. Xue Hanqin.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 30 June 2011. The list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: list of candidates nominated by national groups;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: curricula vitae of candidates nominated by national groups.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 110 (c))

Memorandums by the Secretary-General:

Election of a member of the International Court of Justice (A/64/808-S/2010/298) and (A/64/899-S/2010/442)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Submission of a nomination by national groups (A/64/807-S/2010/297) and (A/64/900-S/2010/443)

Curriculum vitae of the candidate nominated by national groups (A/64/809-S/2010/299) and (A/64/901-S/2010/444)

Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.102 and 118
Decisions	64/426 A and B

115. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and since the twenty-sixth session, in 1971, it has not taken a vote by secret ballot; the resolution on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolution 6-1/3) was adopted by acclamation.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1961
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar	1 January 1982-31 December 1991
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali	1 January 1992-31 December 1996
Mr. Kofi Annan	1 January 1997-31 December 2006

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Ban Ki-moon Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2007 and ending on 31 December 2011 (resolution 61/3).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 104)

Letter dated 9 October 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/61/501)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.3
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.31
Resolution	61/3

116. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of seven members (decision 65/404). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 29 States:

Algeria,*** Antigua and Barbuda,*** Argentina,* Armenia,* Belarus,* Benin,*** Brazil,* Central African Republic,* China,*** Comoros,** Cuba,* Eritrea,*** Guinea,* Haiti,** India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Israel,** Italy,* Kazakhstan,* Namibia,** Nigeria,* Pakistan,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,** South Africa,* Spain,* Ukraine,* Uruguay* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the five remaining seats on the Committee.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Central African Republic, Cuba, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[7]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 112 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/65/291)

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.47
Decision	65/404

(b) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 82) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;

(g) One national from Asian States or Latin American States in rotation.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly elected the following persons members of the Commission for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2011:

[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

Mr. Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri (Qatar), Mr. Ian Brownlie (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Lucius Caflisch (Switzerland), Mr. Enrique J. A. Candioti (Argentina), Mr. Pedro Comissário Afonso (Mozambique), Mr. Christopher John Robert Dugard (South Africa), Ms. Paula Ventura De Carvalho Escarameia (Portugal), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Giorgio Gaja (Italy), Mr. Zdzislaw Galicki (Poland), Mr. Hussein A. Hassouna (Egypt), Mr. Mahmoud D. Hmoud (Jordan), Ms. Marie G. Jacobsson (Sweden), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Mr. Fathi Kemicha (Tunisia), Mr. Roman A. Kolodkin (Russian Federation), Mr. Donald M. McRae (Canada), Mr. Teodor Viorel Melescanu (Romania), Mr. Bernd H. Niehaus (Costa Rica), Mr. Georg Nolte (Germany), Mr. Bayo Ojo (Nigeria), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Amrith Rohan Perera (Sri Lanka), Mr. Ernest Petrič (Slovenia), Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil), Mr. Narinder Singh (India), Mr. Eduardo Valencia-Ospina (Colombia), Mr. Edmundo Vargas Carreño (Chile), Mr. Stephen C. Vasciannie (Jamaica), Mr. Marcelo Vázquez-Bermudez (Ecuador), Mr. Amos S. Wako (Kenya), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia), Ms. Xue Hanqin (China), Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an Eastern European State at the election held in 2006; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an African State. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of a Latin American State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of an Asian State.

The Assembly will therefore have to elect:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asian States;

(c) Four nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Seven nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

Documents:

Notes by the Secretary-General:

(a) List of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election;

(b) Curricula vitae of candidates submitted by the nominating Governments.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 105 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/61/92 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3, A/61/111 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1, and A/61/539
Curricula vitae	A/61/111 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.54
Decision	61/411

(c) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its sixty-fourth session, in 2009, the General Assembly elected 28 members of the Governing Council (decision 64/406 A). At the same session, the Assembly elected Hungary for the remaining term of office of Belarus, which relinquished its seat (decision 64/406 B). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 58 members:

Antigua and Barbuda,** Argentina,** Australia,** Bahamas,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,** Benin,* Brazil,** Canada,** Central African Republic,** China,** Colombia,* Congo,* Costa Rica,* Croatia,* Cuba,* Czech Republic,** Fiji,* Finland,* France,** Gabon,** Germany,** Guinea,* Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Israel,* Italy,* Japan,** Kazakhstan,* Kenya,** Lesotho,** Malaysia,** Mali,* Mauritania,** Mauritius,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Mozambique,** Netherlands,* Niger,* Pakistan,** Republic of Korea,** Romania,** Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,* Serbia,* Somalia,* Spain,* Switzerland,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Tunisia,* Tuvalu,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Fiji, Finland, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, Spain, Tunisia, and Tuvalu. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 111 (e))

Letter dated 12 August 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/64/297)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.35
Decisions	64/406 A and B

(d) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asian States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the General Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asian States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that have not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee can start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and 63/145 of 18 December 2008, elected Benin, Brazil, Indonesia, Tunisia and Uruguay as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2011 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Benin, Chile, South Africa, Thailand and Uruguay.

Pursuant to paragraphs 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: China, Colombia, France, Gabon, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America selected by the Security Council; Egypt, Guatemala, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Spain, Ukraine and Zambia elected by the Economic and Social Council; Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway and Sweden selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;[8] and Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Nigeria and Pakistan selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

[8] See A/65/635. As noted in this letter, Japan, Canada, Norway and Sweden will serve the full two-year term in 2011 and 2012. Germany will serve one year in 2011, and the Netherlands one year in 2012.

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: Bangladesh,*** Benin,*** Brazil,*** Canada,*** China,* Colombia,** Czech Republic,** Egypt,*** France,* Gabon,** Germany,** Guatemala,** India,*** Indonesia,*** Japan,*** Nepal,*** Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Peru,** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* Rwanda,*** Spain,** Sweden,*** Tunisia,*** Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,* Uruguay*** and Zambia.***

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* Permanent members of the Security Council.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2010: Colombia, Czech Republic, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Peru and Spain.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 112 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.72
Decision	65/411

(e) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) Group of African States, 13; (b) Group of Asian States, 13; (c) Group of Eastern European States, 6; (d) Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Group of Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, on 20 May 2011, the General Assembly elected the following 15 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2011: Austria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Peru, Philippines, and Romania to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, France, Gabon, Ghana, Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia (decision 65/415).

As of 19 June 2011, the Council is composed of the following members:

Angola,** Austria,*** Bangladesh,* Belgium,* Benin,*** Botswana,*** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,* Chile,*** China,* Congo,*** Costa Rica,*** Cuba,* Czech Republic,*** Djibouti,* Ecuador,** Guatemala,** Hungary,* India,*** Indonesia,*** Italy,*** Jordan,* Kuwait,*** Kyrgyzstan,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Malaysia,** Maldives,** Mauritania,** Mauritius,* Mexico,* Nigeria,* Norway,* Peru,*** Philippines,*** Poland,** Qatar,** Republic of Moldova,** Romania,*** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* Spain,** Switzerland,** Thailand,** Uganda,** United States of America* and Uruguay.*

* Term of office expires on 18 June 2012.
** Term of office expires on 18 June 2013.
*** Term of office expires on 18 June 2014.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 18 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 18 June 2012.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 112 (c))

Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.89
Decision	65/415

117. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decision 65/406). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mrs. Aïcha Afifi (Morocco),* Mrs. Renata Archini (Italy),* Ms. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),** Mr. Vladimir A. Iosifov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),** Ms. Namgya C. Khampa (India),*** Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium),*** Mr. Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),*** Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),* Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Stafford Oliver Neil (Jamaica),** Mr. Akira Sugiyama (Japan),*** Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan),** Mr. Alejandro Torres Lépori (Argentina),* Ms. Nonye Udo (Nigeria)** and Mr. Zhang Wanhai (China).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mrs. Afifi, Mrs. Archini, Mr. Iosifov, Ms. McLurg and Mr. Torres Lépori.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/101).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/65/101, A/65/101/Rev.1 and A/C.5/65/4
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/562
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.51
Decision	65/406

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 139). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 65/407 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),** Mr. Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi (Benin),*** Mr. Meshal Al-Mansour (Kuwait),** Mr. Elmi Ahmed Dualeh (Somalia),** Mr. Gordon Eckersley (Australia),*** Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),*** Mr. Patrick Haughey (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),** Mr. Andrei Vitalievitch Kovalenko (Russian Federation),* Mr. Juan Ndong Mbomio Mangue (Equatorial Guinea),*** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),* Mr. Pedro Luis Pedroso (Cuba),*** Ms. Gönke Roscher (Germany),* Mr. Thomas Schlesinger (Austria),*** Ms. Lisa P. Spratt (United States of America),** Mr. Shigeki Sumi (Japan),** Mr. Sun Xudong (China)* and Mr. Courtney H. Williams (Jamaica).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Haughey, Mr. Kovalenko, Mr. Park, Ms. Roscher, Mr. Sun and Mr. Williams.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/102).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/65/102, A/65/102/Rev.1, A/65/102/Rev.1/Add.1 and A/C.5/65/5
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/65/563 and A/65/563/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.51 and A/65/PV.78
Decisions	65/407 A and B

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and one member for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and ending on 31 December 2011 (decision 65/408). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),* Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina),** Mr. Madhav Dhar (India),* Mr. Simon Jiang (China),*** Mr. Achim Kassow (Germany),*** Mr. Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),* Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),*** Ms. Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)** and Ms. Hélène Ploix (France).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of four persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Arikawa, Mr. Dhar, Mr. Kirdar and Ms. Ploix.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/103).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/65/103 and A/C.5/65/6
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/564
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.51
Decision	65/408

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements. The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006; and the other members of the Board elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly appointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a member of the Board of Auditors for a six-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2010 (decision 64/411).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Auditor-General of the General Audit Office of China,** Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa* and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the National Audit Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2012.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/104).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/64/104 and A/C.5/64/7
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/64/527
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.48
Decision	64/411

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

The Independent Audit Advisory Committee, established by the General Assembly on 23 December 2005 (resolution 60/248, sect. XIII), advises the Assembly on issues it considers appropriate concerning the scope, content and outcome of the work of audit entities and assists the Assembly in discharging its oversight responsibilities. In its resolution 61/275, the Assembly approved the terms of reference for the Committee and decided that it should comprise five members, to be elected by the General Assembly. Details on the appointment, membership and

functions of the Advisory Committee are contained in the annex to the same resolution.

In order to facilitate the election of members of the Committee, the names of the candidates and other relevant information should be submitted to the Secretary-General. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that regional groups are encouraged to present at least two candidates for election to the Committee and that each regional group will be entitled to one seat in the Committee (see A/C.5/61/SR.58).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly appointed three members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and ending on 31 December 2013 (decision 65/410). At present, the Committee is composed of the following five members:

Mr. Vadim V. Dubinkin (Russian Federation),** Mr. John Muwanga (Uganda),* Mr. Vinod Rai (India),** Mr. Adrian Patrick Strachan (Jamaica)** and Mr. David M. Walker (United States of America).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Muwanga and Mr. Walker.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/105).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/65/105 and A/C.5/65/8
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/566
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.51
Decision	65/410

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of six members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 (decision 65/405). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 20 States:[9]

[9] One vacancy remains to be filled from Eastern European States for a member whose term of office would begin on the date of appointment and would expire on 31 December 2012.

Austria,*** China,*** Congo,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Ethiopia,*** France,* Germany,** Japan,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malaysia,* Mexico,* Mozambique,* Nigeria,** Panama,** Philippines,* Russian Federation,* Syrian Arab Republic,** United States of America*** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Congo, France, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Philippines and Russian Federation. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/107).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/65/107
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.47
Decision	65/405

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its resumed sixty-first session, in July 2007, the General Assembly appointed five members to the Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2012 (decision 61/421).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Enrique Román-Morey for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2008 and expiring on 31 December 2012 (decision 62/402).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, by its decision 63/416, reappointed Mr. Tadanori Inomata as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2014 (see A/63/667).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly reappointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2011 and expiring on 31 December 2015: Mr. Gérard Biraud, Mr. Papa Louis Fall, Mr. István Posta and Mr. Cihan Terzi.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),*** Mr. Nicolay V. Chulkov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),*** Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),* Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),** Mr. Mohamed Mounir-Zahran (Egypt),* Mr. István Posta (Hungary),*** Mr. Enrique Román-Morey (Peru),* Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey),*** Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)* and Mr. Zhang Yishan (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/66/106).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 124)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2005 and programme of work for 2006: Supplement No. 34 (A/61/34)

Summary records	A/C.5/61/SR.3-6, 39 and 42
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/654 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.84 and 93
Resolutions	61/238, sect. II and 61/260

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (h))

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2006 and programme of work for 2007: Supplement No. 34 (A/62/34)

Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/62/549
Note by the Secretary-General	A/62/174
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.22 and 62
Decision	62/402

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/108
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/63/667
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.75
Decision	63/416

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/64/106
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/64/805
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.98
Decision	64/425

(h) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141). The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly for a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

At its resumed sixty-second session, in July 2008, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Navanethem Pillay (South Africa) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 September 2008 and expiring on 31 August 2012 (decision 62/420).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/62/913
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.116
Decision	62/420

(i) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its decision 64/553 of 29 March 2010, and on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, decided to extend the terms of office of the three ad litem judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal, namely Mr. Michael Adams (Australia), Mr. Jean-François Cousin (France) and Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria), for an additional year beginning on 1 July 2010 (decision 64/417 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Ms. Marilyn Kaman (United States of America) as an ad litem judge of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2010, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Michael Adams.

As a result, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Vinod Boolell (Mauritius, full-time, Nairobi),*** Mr. Jean François Cousin (France, ad litem),* Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York),** Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia Izuako (Nigeria, ad litem),* Ms. Marilyn Kaman (United States of America, ad litem),* Mr. Thomas Laker (Germany, full-time, Geneva),*** Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time),** and Ms. Coral Shaw (New Zealand, half-time).***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2011.
** Term office expires on 30 June 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 112 (j))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/64/791
Letter dated 8 February 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly	A/64/664
Letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly	A/64/793
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/64/797
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.81 and 98
Decisions	64/417 A and B

(j) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, appointed the following persons as judges of the Tribunal for a term of office beginning on 1 July 2009: Ms. Sophia Adinyira (Ghana), Ms. Rose Boyko (Canada), Mr. Luis Maria Simón (Uruguay) and Ms. Inés Weinberg de Roca (Argentina) for a seven-year term of office; and Mr. Jean Courtial (France), Mr. Kamaljit Singh Garewal (India) and Mr. Mark P. Painter (United States of America) for a three-year term of office (decision 63/418).

At its sixty-fifth session, Judge Rose Boyko resigned her position as judge of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal, effective 15 January 2011. At the same session, the General Assembly elected Ms. Mary Faherty (Ireland) as a judge of the Appeals Tribunal, to serve the remainder of the seven-year term of Judge Rose Boyko, for a term of office beginning on 28 January 2011 and ending on 30 June 2016.

As a result, the United Nations Appeals Tribunal is composed as follows: Ms. Sophia Adinyira (Ghana),** Mr. Jean Courtial (France),* Ms. Mary Faherty (Ireland),** Mr. Kamaljit Singh Garewal (India),* Mr. Mark P. Painter (United States of America),* Mr. Luis Maria Simón (Uruguay)** and Ms. Inés Weinberg de Roca (Argentina).**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2012.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (l))

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/63/701
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.77
Decision	63/418

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 113 (g))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/65/671
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/65/679
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.75
Decision	65/414

118. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As of 15 June 2011, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 192, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations webpage: www.un.org.

119. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281 and 64/299 and decision 61/562).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the

2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, to include in his next interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an update to his report on the right to education in emergencies, in order to identify gaps and remaining challenges in ensuring the right to education in emergency situations (resolution 64/290).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Member States on the notion of human security, including a possible definition thereof, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 64/291) (see also item 14).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report annually on progress in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals until 2015 and to make recommendations in his annual reports, as appropriate, for further steps to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (resolution 65/1) (see also item 14).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (resolution 64/290);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on human security (resolution 64/291) (see also item 14);

(c) Annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 65/1) (see also item 14).

System-wide coherence

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to urgently undertake arrangements for an independent evaluation of lessons learned from country-level programming and underscored that the independent evaluation should be guided by the principles contained in resolution 62/208 with regard to national ownership and leadership and be conducted in the context of system-wide norms and standards, that it should be based on an inclusive, transparent, objective and independent approach, and that its outcome should be submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 63/311).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to commission a comprehensive review of the existing institutional framework for the system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and to submit a report, with recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly also encouraged the Secretary-General to proceed with the independent evaluation of the lessons learned from the "delivering as one" pilots and to submit its outcome to the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-

sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the part of the resolution entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women" (resolution 64/289).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Comprehensive review of the existing institutional framework for the system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development (resolution 64/289);

(ii) Progress report on strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women (resolution 64/289);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the outcome of the independent evaluation of lessons learned from the "delivering as one" pilots (resolutions 63/311 and 64/289).

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit", reaffirmed that the rule of law at the national and international levels was essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger and stressed the importance of sharing best national practices in the area of legal empowerment of the poor (resolution 63/142).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the broad diversity of national experiences in the area of legal empowerment of the poor; recognized the initiatives undertaken and progress made by some countries in advancing legal empowerment of the poor as an integral part of national strategies and objectives; stressed the importance of sharing best national practices in the area; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue the consideration of legal empowerment of the poor, taking into account national experiences and the views of Member States (resolution 64/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/215).

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases on 19 and 20 September 2011 in New York. The Assembly also decided that the high-level meeting should address the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases worldwide, with a particular focus on developmental and other challenges and social and economic impacts, particularly for developing countries. The Assembly further decided that the report of the Secretary-General on the global status of non-communicable diseases, with a particular focus on the developmental challenges faced by developing countries, requested by the Assembly in its resolution 64/265, should be submitted no later than May 2011 and serve as an input to the preparatory process for the High-level Meeting (resolution 65/238).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 65/238).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.103 (as orally corrected)
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.105
Resolution	63/311

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda items 57 and 114)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty (A/64/133)

Comprehensive proposal for the composite entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women (A/64/588)

Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 63/311 on system-wide coherence related to operational activities for development (A/64/589)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Vernor Muñoz: the right to education in emergency situations (A/HRC/8/10)

Summary records	A/C.2/64/SR.2-7, 18, 20 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/64/424
Draft resolutions	A/64/L.56, A/64/L.58 and Add.1 and A/64/L.61 and Add.1 (also relates to item 48)
Plenary meetings	A/64/PV.66, 104, 106 and 107 (joint debate on agenda items 48 and 114)
Resolutions	64/215, 64/289, 64/290 and 64/291 (also relates to item 48)

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 115)

Draft resolutions	A/65/L.1 (also relates to item 13) and A/65/L.50
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.3-6, 8 and 9 (joint debate on agenda items 13 and 115) and 73
Resolutions	65/1 (also relates to item 13) and 65/238

120. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 (resolution 60/288). The Strategy, in the form of a resolution and an annexed Plan of action, marks the first time that all Member States have agreed to a common strategic approach to fight terrorism. In the Strategy, Member States send a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, and resolve to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and

combat terrorist activities and build State capacity to fight terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, all while ensuring the respect for human rights. Overall the adoption of the Strategy fulfils the commitment made by world leaders at the World Summit in September 2005.

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the item biennially (resolutions 60/288 and 62/272).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, no later than April 2012, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 64/297).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 64/297).

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 115)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy (A/64/818 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/64/L.69
Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.117
Resolution	64/297

121. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 63/5 and 64/15).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiative of Member States to erect a permanent memorial at United Nations Headquarters in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; recalled the establishment of a trust fund for the permanent memorial, administered by the United Nations Office for Partnerships; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States; and requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the status of the Trust Fund and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization (resolution 65/239).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Programme of educational outreach (resolution 65/239);

(b) Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade (resolution 65/239).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 116)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/65/390)

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade (A/65/605)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.36 (as orally revised) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.61 and 73
Resolution	65/239

125. Strengthening of the United Nations system: central role of the United Nations system in global governance

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in September 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-second to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 55/14, 55/285, 57/300, 58/269, 61/256 and 61/257 and decisions 52/453, 53/452, 54/490, 56/455, 56/479, 60/565 and 64/503 B).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in that regard reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges (resolution 65/94).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an analytical report focusing on global economic governance and development, to be prepared in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account such relevant inputs as the informal thematic debate on global governance to be organized by the President of the Assembly, without prejudice to the focus of

possible future debates on this issue to be determined by the Assembly (resolution 65/94).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on global economic governance and development (resolution 65/94).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 120)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/65/71 and Add.1
Draft resolutions	A/65/L.28 (as orally revised) and Add.1, A/65/L.30 and A/65/L.37
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.52 (joint debate on agenda items 13, 115 and 120) and 60
Resolution	65/94

126. United Nations reform: measures and proposals

At its fifty-first session, in June 1997, in response to a letter dated 17 March 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly concerning a wide-ranging review he had initiated of the activities of the United Nations and on several management and organizational measures undertaken as the first steps of a wide-ranging reform programme (A/51/829), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session an additional item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals" (decision 51/402 B).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 52/12 A, 53/202, 53/242, 54/254, 54/261, 54/281, 54/282 and 55/285 and decisions 51/473, 52/477 A to F and 54/489).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly held the Millennium Summit from 6 to 8 September 2000, under the theme "The role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century"; adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2); and decided that the item would be considered biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

The General Assembly took no action under this item at its fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixty-second and sixty-fourth sessions, but considered it at its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions (resolutions 60/283, 61/244 to 61/246 and decision 61/562).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the sixty-fourth session (agenda item 121)

Plenary meeting	A/64/PV.47 (joint debate on agenda items 48, 114, 120 and 121)

128. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed the question of foreign policy and global health under agenda item 44, entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields". The Assembly recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence; requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on challenges, activities and initiatives related to foreign policy and global health, taking into account the outcome of the annual ministerial review held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Global health and foreign policy" (resolution 63/33).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/108).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and with other relevant multilateral institutions, as appropriate, to give high priority to generating and collecting comparable and reliable data on health-worker migration, distribution and coverage within the framework of the Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel; and also requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 65/95).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on global health and foreign policy (resolution 65/95).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 124)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on global health and foreign policy prepared in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and after consultations with Member States (A/65/399)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.61
Resolution	65/95

131. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations and decided to engage more systematically with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in organizing and integrating a parliamentary component of and contribution to major United Nations deliberative processes and the review of international commitments. The Assembly also decided, in recognition

of the unique role of national parliaments in support of the work of the United Nations, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union" (resolution 65/123).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 122 (m))

Draft resolution	A/65/L.11 (as orally corrected) and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/65/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	65/123

132. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations

(b) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(c) Capital master plan

The Board of Auditors transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other funds and programmes for which the Board has audit responsibility. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether those transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide, in the next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken (resolution 64/268).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/498). At paragraph 19 of its report, the Advisory Committee urged the Secretary-General to address issues associated with the transition from United Nations system accounting standards to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) that could have a negative impact on United Nations accounts and recommended that the Board of Auditors report to the Assembly on progress in the implementation of IPSAS on an annual basis. The Assembly decided to consider the report requested in paragraph 19

in the context of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on IPSAS (resolution 65/243).

Documents:

(a) Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/66/5 (vol. II));

(b) Report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2010: Supplement No. 5 (A/66/5 (vol. V));

(c) Financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 and report of the Board of Auditors on the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/66/5/Add.5);

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(i) Report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of its recommendations relating to the biennium 2008-2009 (resolutions 52/212 B and 63/246 A);

(ii) Annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (resolution 65/243).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 127)

Financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 2009 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/65/5 (Vol. I))

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO: Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (A/65/5 (Vol. III) and Corr.1)

United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/65/5 (Vol. IV))

United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A and corrigendum (A/65/5/Add.1 and Corr.1)

United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/65/5/Add.2)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/65/5/Add.3)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/65/5/Add.4)

Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/65/5/Add.6)

United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/65/5/Add.7)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme: Supplement No. 5H (A/65/5/Add.8)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Supplement No. 5I (A/65/5/Add.9)

United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/65/5/Add.10)

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994: Supplement No. 5K (A/65/5/Add.11)

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991: Supplement No. 5L (A/65/5/Add.12)

Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 and report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/65/5 (Vol. II))

Report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2009: Supplement No. 5 (A/65/5 (Vol. V))

Financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 and report of the Board of Auditors on the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/65/5/Add.5)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 2009 and on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2009 (A/65/296)

Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations funds and programmes for the financial period ended 31 December 2009 (A/65/296/Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of principal findings and conclusions contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (A/65/169)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 2009 (A/65/498)

Summary records	A/C.5/65/SR.7 and 15
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/594
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.73
Resolution	65/243

138. Pattern of conferences

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). The item was considered by the

Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI) and 2960 (XXVII) and decision of 11 December 1973; and resolutions 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32, 39/68, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196, 45/238, 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221, 50/206, 51/211, 52/214, 53/208, 54/248, 55/222, 56/242, 57/283, 58/250, 59/265, 60/236, 61/236, 62/225, 63/248, 63/284 and 64/230).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairs of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 117 (f)).

At its sixty-fourth session, the Assembly recognized the work done by the task force chaired by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in positively addressing the problem of issuance of documents for the Fifth Committee and decided to review, at its sixty-sixth session, the work of the task force and to consider, where necessary, additional measures to ensure compliance with submission deadlines by author departments if the goal of 90 per cent compliance is not met (resolution 64/230).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly authorized the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments to the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2011 that may become necessary as a result of actions and decisions taken by the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that any modification to the calendar of conferences and meetings is implemented strictly in accordance with the mandate of the Committee on Conferences and relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 65/245, sect. I).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, using in-house capacity, to improve the utilization of conference services, in particular through the implementation of the project on the Electronic Meetings Planning and Resource Allocation System (e-Meets) and the interpreters assignment programme (e-APG module) ("project 2"), and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on other efforts to that end. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the project on global documentation management ("project 3") and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly emphasized that the major goals of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management were to provide high-quality documents in a timely manner in all official languages in accordance with established regulations, as well as high-quality conference services to Member States at all duty stations, and to achieve those aims as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 65/245, sect. III).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the pattern of conferences, further information on the

waiver process for documents submitted over the word limit and/or not in compliance with the guidelines established by the Assembly for the reports of the Secretariat, intergovernmental bodies and subsidiary organs, including the criteria for issuing waivers and their application during the previous three years (resolution 65/245, sect. IV).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences for 2011: Supplement No. 32 (A/66/32);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences (resolutions 64/230 and 64/243 (part I, sect. 2) and 65/245);

(c) Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2011 (A/AC.172/2011/2);

(d) Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2012 and 2013 (E/2011/L.10);

(e) Letter from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the Economic and Social Council;

(f) Draft biennial calendar of conferences and meetings for 2012-2013 (A/AC.172/2011/L.2);

(g) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(h) Letter from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 132)

Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/65/32)

Calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/AC.172/2010/2 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General: pattern of conferences (A/65/122)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/484 and Corr.1)

Letters from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/337 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.5/65/SR.4 and 15
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/595
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.73
Resolution	65/245

141. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly established the Joint Inspection Unit for an initial period of four years (resolution 2150 (XXI)), and subsequently decided to continue the Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735

A (XXV)) and then for a further period of four years beyond that date (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)). At its thirty-first session, the Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to not more than 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

The General Assembly considered this question at various sessions from its twenty-first to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 2150 (XXI), 2360 A (XXII), 2735 A (XXV), 2924 B (XXVII), 31/192, 32/199, 37/124, 38/229, 39/242, 40/259, 41/213, 42/218, 43/221, 44/184, 45/237, 48/221, 50/233, 54/16, 54/255, 55/230, 56/245, 57/284 A and B, 58/286, 59/267, 60/258, 61/238, 61/260, 62/226, 62/246, 63/272 and 64/262).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, and invited the executive heads of organizations participating in the Joint Inspection Unit, to take the necessary measures to ensure that the thematic reports of the Unit were listed under the appropriate substantive agenda items of the work programmes of the General Assembly, other pertinent organs and bodies of the United Nations and the appropriate legislative organs of the other participating organizations (resolution 50/233).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly endorsed the follow-up system annexed to the Unit's report (A/52/34) and invited the Unit to include in its annual reports approved recommendations that had not been implemented (resolution 54/16).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the annual reports of the Unit on an annual basis (resolution 55/230).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the Unit should include in its annual reports information on implementation and the results achieved by organizations in respect of their follow-up to the recommendations of the Unit, as endorsed by their legislative bodies, and the arrangements put in place by participating organizations for reporting thereon (resolution 59/267).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested that reports of the Unit include information on savings, acceptance rate of recommendations and implementation status by impact category (resolution 61/238, sect. I).

At its resumed sixty-first session, in April 2007, the General Assembly decided to consider jointly the annual report and programme of work of the Joint Inspection Unit at the first part of its resumed sessions, starting from the sixty-second session (resolution 61/260).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, in April 2011, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Unit, in line with its mandate, to continue to focus its work and reports on system-wide issues of interest and relevance to the participating organizations and the States Members of the United Nations and to provide advice on ways to ensure the avoidance of duplication and overlap and more efficient and effective use of resources in implementing the mandates of the Organization, and stressed the need for the Unit to continuously update and improve its medium- and long-term strategy for 2010-2019, taking into account the dynamics and challenges of the environment in which it undertakes its activities. The Assembly also

reiterated its request to the Secretary-General contained in its resolution 64/262, in the light of the ongoing development of the medium- and long-term strategy for 2010-2019, to reflect the appropriate resource requirements associated with the implementation of the relevant portions of the strategy, in the context of the proposed programme budgets, including those relevant to the biennium 2012-2013. The Assembly also invited the Unit to report to the General Assembly on the reform process and the progress achieved therein and to present new assessments on options for enhancing the effectiveness of its work, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on any related implications (resolution 65/270).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to expedite the implementation of the resolution, including through the expected provision of support to the Unit by the secretariats of the participating organizations in the preparation of its reports, notes and confidential letters, and the consideration of and action on the recommendations of the Unit in the light of pertinent resolutions of the Assembly, and to report to the Assembly on an annual basis on the results achieved (resolution 65/270).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2011 and programme of work for 2012, Supplement No. 34 (A/66/34);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on:

(i) Towards more coherent United Nations system support to Africa and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/62 and Add.1);

(ii) Review of enterprise risk management in the United Nations system (A/65/788);

(iii) The audit function in the United Nations system (A/66/73);

(iv) Preparedness of United Nations system organizations for the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS);

(v) Policies and procedures for the administration of trust funds in the United Nations system organizations;

(vi) Inter-agency staff mobility and work/life balance in the organizations of the United Nations system;

(vii) United Nations corporate partnerships: The role and functioning of the Global Compact;

(viii) Review of management and administration in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

(ix) Review of the medical service in the United Nations system;

(x) Transparency in the selection and appointment of senior managers in the United Nations Secretariat;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2011 (resolution 65/270).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 135)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2010 and programme of work for 2011: Supplement No. 34 (A/65/34)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on:

Offshoring in United Nations system organizations and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/63 and Add.1)

Selection and conditions of service of Executive Heads in the United Nations system organizations and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/71 and Add.1)

Review of ethics in the United Nations and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/345 and Add.1)

Review of travel arrangements within the United Nations system and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/338 and Add.1)

The Role of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and Resident Coordinators and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/65/394 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2010 (A/65/718)

Summary records	A/C.5/65/SR.28 and 31
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/796
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.84
Resolution	65/270

144. Administration of justice at the United Nations

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, at its fifty-ninth session and at its sixty-first to sixty-fourth sessions (resolutions 55/258, 57/307, 59/283, 62/228, 63/253, 64/119 and 64/233 and decisions 56/458 C, 58/576, 61/503 A, 63/531, 64/527 and 64/553).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish: (a) a two-tier formal system of administration of justice, comprising a first instance United Nations Dispute Tribunal and an appellate instance United Nations Appeals Tribunal; (b) the Office of Administration of Justice, comprising the Office of the Executive Director and the Office of Staff Legal Assistance and the Registries for the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal; (c) a single integrated and decentralized Office of the Ombudsman for the United Nations

Secretariat, funds and programmes with branches in several duty stations and a new mediation division; (d) the Internal Justice Council; and (e) the Management Evaluation Unit in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management (resolution 62/228).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to adopt the statutes of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal; also decided that those Tribunals would be operational as of 1 July 2009; and further decided that all persons who had access to the Office of the Ombudsman under the previous system would also have access to the new informal system (resolution 63/253).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a joint report for the entities covered by the integrated Office of the Ombudsman at its sixty-fifth session and thereafter on a regular basis (resolution 64/233).

Consideration of the item in the Fifth Committee

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions on the establishment of the new system of administration of justice and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/557), subject to the provisions of the resolution (resolution 65/251).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to fix the term of the United Nations Ombudsman at five years, with the possibility of renewal for one additional term, and to revert to the proposal for biennial submission of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services at its sixty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that management responds to requests from the Ombudsman and Mediation Services in a timely manner and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, to expeditiously conclude inter-agency negotiations on the revised terms of reference of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, including on the question of the eligibility of the head of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services for other employment in the United Nations after the expiration of his or her term, taking into consideration, in particular, the potential impact on recruitment. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services that are readily implementable, to include all other recommendations in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 and, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session a proposal with regard to the proposed amendments to the Staff Rules contained in paragraph 129 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/303). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session and requested the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services to provide an informal briefing to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the financial and administrative implications resulting from settlements reached through informal dispute resolution, bearing in

mind the confidential nature of individual settlement agreements (resolution 65/251, sect. II).

Also at that session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its sixty-sixth session a review of the statutes of the Tribunals, to revert to the issue of travel privileges and the level of the daily subsistence allowance for the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, and to revert at its sixty-sixth session to the mandate and functioning of the Office of Staff Legal Assistance, including the participation of current and former staff as volunteers; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to work with staff associations in developing incentives to enable and encourage staff to continue to participate in the work of the Office of Staff Legal Assistance, including by providing volunteer professional legal counsel; requested the Secretary-General to continue current funding arrangements for the ad litem judges and the nine support staff until 31 December 2011, as adopted by the Assembly in its decision 64/553 of 29 March 2010, and requested the United Nations Dispute Tribunal to ensure that the best possible use is made of the three ad litem judges in order to reduce the existing backlog of cases before it; noted with concern the delay in finalizing an agreement with the funds and programmes on a cost-sharing arrangement, and in that regard urged the Secretary-General to expeditiously conclude the negotiations and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session; and encouraged the Internal Justice Council to continue to provide its views on the implementation of the system of administration of justice and, if it deems it necessary, on how to enhance its contribution to the system, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the impact of the new system of administration of justice on staff-management relations and the performance of both staff and managers; improvements to the website of the Office of Administration of Justice; the information requested in paragraph 53 of the resolution, bearing in mind the principle of judicial independence; the scope of the system of the administration of justice, in particular remedies available to the different categories of non-staff personnel; the provisions needed for dedicated courtroom space in the three United Nations Dispute Tribunal locations; and the need for enhancing education and training of all judges, ombudsmen, legal representatives, registrars, mediators and court and office staff of the new system of administration of justice. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to provide proposals on the appropriate post level for the Executive Director of the Office of Administration of Justice in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013; possible options for delegation of authority for disciplinary measures; and a staff-funded scheme in the Organization under which legal assistance and support would be provided to staff (resolution 65/251, part III).

Consideration of the item in the Sixth Committee

At the sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the consideration of the outstanding legal aspects of the item, including the question of effective remedies for non-staff personnel, as well as the code of conduct for the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal (A/65/86), should be continued during its sixty-sixth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, taking into account the results of the deliberations of the Fifth and Sixth Committees on the item, previous decisions of

the Assembly and any further decisions that the Assembly might take during its sixty-fifth session (decision 65/513).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Administration of justice at the United Nations (resolution 65/251);

(ii) Activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services (resolution 65/251);

(b) Reports of the Internal Justice Council:

(i) Code of conduct for the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal (A/65/86);

(ii) Implementation of the system of administration of justice (resolution 65/251);

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 140)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Administration of justice at the United Nations (A/65/373 and Corr.1)

Activities of the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services (A/65/303)

Practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and possible criminal behaviour, 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (A/65/180)

Reports of the Internal Justice Council:

Code of conduct for the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal and the United Nations Appeals Tribunal (A/65/86)

Administration of justice at the United Nations (A/65/304)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/557)

Letter dated 5 November 2010 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/65/568)

Letter dated 27 October 2010 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chair of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/65/9)

Summary records	A/C.5/65/SR.15 and 27, A/C.6/6/SR.1, 4, 5, 12 and 18
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/65/650
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/478
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/251
Decision	65/513

165. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 21 of its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; noted that the Committee anticipated that the host country would enhance its efforts to ensure the issuance, in a timely manner, of entry visas to representatives of Member States; noted that a number of delegations had requested a shortening of the time frame applied by the host country for the issuance of entry visas to representatives of Member States; urged the host country to continue to take appropriate action with a view to maintaining respect for diplomatic privileges and immunities and if violations occur to ensure that such cases are properly investigated and remedied, in accordance with applicable law; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 65/35).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/66/26).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 161)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/65/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/65/SR.28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/65/479
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.57
Resolution	65/35